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TODAY'S WEATHER - PARIS: Cloudy, occasional showers. Temp. 40-50. Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 40-41. (14-15) LONDON: Occasional rain. Temp. 40-45. (37-40) Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 40-45. (14-15) NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 30-40. (14-15) Yesterday's temp. 30-35. (14-15)

ADDITIONAL WEATHER - PAGE 1

No. 27,060



Chancellor Willy Brandt addressing Bundestag yesterday.

Brandt Calls for Open Agenda In Talks With East Germans

By David Binder

BONN, Jan. 14 (NYT)—Chancellor Willy Brandt proposed today that West Germany and East Germany begin talks "soon" with an unrestricted agenda aimed at achieving a "regulated relationship" between the two.

"This, in essence, was his response to Walter Ulbricht, the East German leader, who sent a draft treaty here four weeks ago calling for full-scale diplomatic relations between Bonn and the East Berlin regime.

In a speech to the federal parliament entitled "Report on the State of the Nation," Mr. Brandt said: "We stick by it that the Federal Republic and the [East] German Democratic Republic are not foreign countries for each other. We also stick by it that the international situation of the GDR is out of the question for us."

"It won't be suggested," he said, "that one side says: 'This is my draft treaty, it should be accepted.' It is the attitude of the GDR that we must only be refused."

Mr. Brandt went on to propose that "a direct exchange of opinions concerning all questions of interest to both sides take place."

Beirut Sets \$8 Bail for Jet Hijacker

BEIRUT, Jan. 14 (NYT)—Christian Belon, the 26-year-old Frenchman who hijacked a TWA airplane Friday in Paris and forced the pilot to fly to Beirut, was released today on \$8 bail.

But Mr. Belon decided to spend another night in Lebanese custody pending a reply, expected tomorrow, from French authorities on whether he would be tried if he returned to Paris. He is staying at a prison hospital outside Beirut.

His Lebanese lawyer, Adel Khalaf, said that Mr. Belon did not pay the bail so that he would be kept overnight at the prison hospital. Mr. Khalaf declared that Mr. Belon was given back his passport and will be allowed to go where he pleases. The Frenchman will stand trial here if and when such a trial is held, Mr. Khalaf said.

Mr. Belon will be the personal guest during his stay in Lebanon of Interior Minister Kamal Jumblatt, sources said tonight.

Mr. Belon, a hero in Arab eyes, was greeted by two young Lebanese girls carrying flowers when he walked out of the minister's office. They told him that the flowers were an appreciation of his feeling for the Arab cause in general and for Lebanon in particular.

French Over Raid

He hijacked the TWA plane from Paris at the point in order to draw world attention to the Palestinian cause, he said, and in protest against the Israeli raid on a Lebanese village, on Jan. 2 in which they kidnapped 21 Lebanese for the secure two days earlier of an Israeli watchman by Palestinian commandos.

Mr. Belon's release was expected following an outcry here and in certain Arab countries against his detention. Several Lebanese newspapers started a "release the hero" campaign.

Informant sources here said today that the Lebanese authorities were not keen on seeing Mr. Belon stay here because he might become a center of popular emotion.

Sources said that if the Frenchman's lawyer asked that if the French answer is for prosecuting Mr. Belon, the man may decide to live in Syria or Egypt, despite his repeated statements that he would go back home regardless of the consequences.

Nixon Asks More Cuts In Budget

Move Is Ordered To Bar New Taxes

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (WP)—President Nixon has ordered "substantial additional cuts" in the 1971 fiscal year budget in a further effort to check inflation, the White House announced today.

The President gave his order at a three-hour cabinet meeting yesterday, White House press secretary Ron Ziegler announced.

Involved in the President's last-minute reversal of Budget Bureau proposals was a desire to avoid asking major new taxes and to make it possible for the Federal Reserve Board to loosen the tight reins on monetary policy.

Before the cabinet meeting, there were reports that the President would propose a spending level in fiscal 1971, which begins July 1, of about \$208 billion. Earlier, there had been speculation that the figure might reach \$207 billion.

Presidential Promise

Informal sources said that even with the new cuts the spending level probably would be at least \$200 billion.

The President has promised to hold spending in the current fiscal year to \$192.9 billion. But there is a serious question of whether the ceiling can be maintained.

Some new tax requests are regarded as almost certain in the budget message Mr. Nixon will send to Congress later this month or early in February. But major increases would almost certainly be rejected by the Democratic Congress in this election year.

Decisions Made

On Jan. 3, after a meeting at San Clemente, Calif., with Budget Director Robert F. Mayo, the President told reporters that "all the major decisions have been made" on the budget.

But when he saw the final product he called the cabinet meeting yesterday. He said that the budget was just not tight enough. Additional reductions were essential, he told the startled cabinet officers.

Mr. Mayo and his staff hope to be able to work out the final changes this week and to have it ready for submission to Congress before the end of the month. But officials said that there could be a delay.

Mr. Nixon is expected to ask for a continuation of the so-called "temporary" excise taxes. In addition, it was believed that he would ask some increases in taxes, including those on cigarettes and gasoline.

Meanwhile, the government's money authorities failed to reach agreement today on a plan to permit banks and savings and loan associations to pay depositors substantially higher interest or dividends.

Some participants feared that an amendment now of higher interest ceilings for depositors would be interpreted wrongly as meaning the anti-inflation battle was being called off and overall money policy eased.



THE END—Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon reading a statement ending the Biafran war.

Thieu Predicts Quick Return To Guerrilla Tactics in War

South Vietnamese sources, who reported their government's request today, interpreted it as a confession of unwillingness by Mr. Thieu to impose another series of unpopular taxes. In the past, Saigon tax increases have been met by ferocious opposition from the National Assembly, newspaper publishers and anti-government politicians.

The \$68 million would buy 700 grams of rice per day for each South Vietnamese soldier. It would also furnish 25 grams of sugar per day and a limited number of lbs of food for army families. Mr. Thieu has said on several recent occasions that the United States has an obligation to pay as much before removing its troops from the battlefield.

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Regional Forces

South Vietnam would have to consolidate territorial defenses "based on the people's capability, not on strengthening more the regular forces, but strengthening more the regional forces and people's forces."

"I think the Communists have more hope to win by infiltrations, by spotting our ranks, than to run the risk of losing openly and officially in the elections I have proposed."

SAIGON, Jan. 14 (WP)—Mr. Thieu's government has asked the United States for an unprecedented \$68 million this year to help feed South Vietnam's army. The sum requested is in addition to all other U.S. aid.

Biafran Team In Nigeria for Talks on Truce

LAGOS, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—A Biafran secessionist delegation flew into Lagos from Port Harcourt early today for armistice talks with federal government leaders.

The five-man delegation, led by the secessionist chief justice, Sir Louis Mbanefo, landed amid strict security measures at the Ikeja airport.

Other members of the delegation were J.I. Enemobolu, secessionist attorney general; Prof. Eni Njoku, former vice-chancellor of Lagos University; Chief A.E. Bassey and E. Agumua.

The delegation was met on behalf of the government by Lt. Col. Obasogie of the federal Nigerian army.

Newsman were held back as the small group of Biafrans, heads bowed, made their way across the tarmac to waiting cars.

With an escort, front and rear of three army jeeps containing at least a dozen armed soldiers, the convoy raced off for an unknown destination.

Worry Grows Over Blocked Aid to Biafra

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Jan. 14 (NYT)—Anxiety mounted today over the fate of the fleeing Biafrans as relief agencies and governments continued to be puzzled by the attitude of the Nigerian government.

Millions of dollars and tons of food and medical supplies have been made available through private and public contributions, but little can be done to move them into Nigeria without approval from Lagos. Nigeria says it has enough stocks on hand to meet immediate needs.

Around the world today, Nigerian diplomats were following the tough line taken by Gen. Yakubu Gowon, saying that Lagos would not accept any aid that suggested foreign intervention.

Sule Kolo, the head of the Nigerian mission in Geneva, announced that his country would reject President Nixon's offer to provide eight C-130 transport planes.

He explained that Nigeria would not accept any planes piloted by foreign military personnel. U.S. defense regulations require military crews for the C-130s and the four helicopters offered by President Nixon.

In New York, Nigeria's ambassador to the United Nations, Suleiman Oke, said that the French government were "preventing the return to normalcy," and he asked for time for Nigeria to solve its problems. In Addis Ababa, E. Olu Sanni, the Nigerian envoy, said a number of foreign religious bodies had acted as gunrunners and propaganda agents during the civil war.

British officials tried today to put the best face on what has become a matter of increasing concern for private agencies. Lord Hunt, who is going to Nigeria to study relief on behalf of Britain, said today that Lagos wanted to avoid giving (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Old French Francs Popular Foreign Coins Get Token Use At Beating N.Y. Subway Fare

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (NYT).—Some New York subway riders are beating the new 30-cent fare by using cheap foreign coins that are nearly the same size as the new token and are accepted by subway turnstiles.

In the week the new large tokens have been in use, hundreds of French old-franc pieces (worth seven cents), the Mexican 10-centavo piece (worth eight-tenths of a cent), the Jamaican half-penny (worth one-half of a cent), and the Venezuelan Bolivar (worth 22 1/2 cents).

A spokesman for the Transit Authority, Leonard Ingalls, acknowledged that the authority collected "a number" of different coins, but declined to identify them.

"This is an unavoidable problem," Mr. Ingalls said. "And it's nothing new. When we had the small token we collected thousands of German pfennigs as well as certain Cuban, Danish and other coins."

The West German pfennig is officially worth about one-quarter of a cent. Reliable sources in the Transit Authority said that over the years "literally tons" of pennies were collected.

Several large foreign coin dealers in the city said yesterday they have received dozens of requests from persons who want to buy large quantities of the old francs and other token-sized coins.

Spokesmen for two leading coin dealers, the Ferrera Company, and Mantra, Tardella and Brookes, said they had answered such requests by offering to sell the coins for 30 cents each, regardless of their official value.

Using anything but a token in a subway turnstile in New York is an offense. Persons convicted can be fined up to \$25.

"Slug Squad" Called

The Transit Authority police force has a special group of plainclothesmen known as the "Slug Squad," whose job it is to catch riders using substitutes for tokens according to an authority source.

When a large number of counterfeit tokens or foreign coins turn up regularly at a subway station, these sources say, "Slug Squad" members are dispatched to the station.

One of the ways they detect counterfeits is by inserting a magnetic device in a turnstile which causes it to jam as soon as a coin subject to magnetism is dropped into the fare box. (The regulation token is non-magnetic.) While the suspect struggles with the jammed turnstile, the waiting plainclothesman steps forward to question him.

The Transit Authority would not say how many alleged slug users are caught or prosecuted in this way.

Record Rains Flood Much of Portugal, Spain

North Morocco Also Hard Hit

LISBON, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—Portugal was suffering today from the worst floods of the century, along the Tagus River basin northeast of Lisbon.

Floodwaters also covered large areas of south and central Spain after more than a week's continual rains and four people have drowned there.

Northern Morocco, too, was hit, with thousands of acres of rich farmland under water in the Sebou Valley.

In Portugal, the rain-swollen waters of the Tagus have spread over vast areas of the Ribatejo region, around Santarem, 48 miles from Lisbon. Crops have been ruined, homes damaged, communications interrupted.

First casualties reported from the area were three men drowned in a wine-cellar when flood waters poured through the streets of Asambuja, a town south of Santarem, and inundated the lower floors of many homes.

Officials at Santarem reported that the floodwaters which had reached over 50 feet in some places, the highest level this century, were now dropping very slowly.

The area has been turned into a huge lake, with only the upper floors of farmhouses and the tops of trees showing above the water.

In southern Spain, hundreds were homeless after one of the heaviest rainfalls in local his-



THE RAIN IN SPAIN—Inhabitants of Talavera de la Reina in Toledo province move about in a rowboat after a week of torrential rains caused floods which resulted in the death of several persons and millions of dollars of damage in the area.

Four people were drowned up to last night.

Homes of over 400 people were washed away at Almeria, and damage there is estimated at more than \$1 million.

Sixty families had to leave their homes at Algeciras, across the bay from Gibraltar, and in Seville more houses collapsed, bringing the homeless there to about 300.

As much rain fell on Seville during the first 12 days of this year as is usually recorded in six months, a city official said. Roads and railway lines have been cut in many areas of southern and central Spain, isolating dozens of small communities.

From Rabat, it was reported that flooding in northern Morocco had taken on the proportions of a major disaster, although no casualties had yet been reported. The Sebou River valley, containing 617,000 acres of the country's richest farmland, had become a vast inland sea. Thousands of people were marooned with flocks of animals on shrinking islands of higher ground.

Kentira, 25 miles north of Rabat, had the worst flood in memory. All factories in the industrial quarter were under water and freighters in the harbor floated higher than the flooded quaysides.

Seen from the air this morning, the Sebou Valley presented a picture of desolation. The river itself was invisible. All roads and the railway line had disappeared under brown water. The north Moroccan cities of Tetuan and Tangier were virtually cut off from the rest of the country.

Ibos' Extinction Imminent, Missionary Princess Warns



Cecile de Bourbon-Parma

Lisbon Denies Ojukwu Is In Portugal

LISBON, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—The Portuguese Foreign Ministry said tonight that Biafran leader Gen. Odumegwu Ojukwu is not and has not been in Portugal.

Usually well-informed sources reported last night that the defeated Biafran leader flew to Portugal from Sao Tome Monday. But Biafran sources insisted that they knew nothing of the general's whereabouts.

Conjecture on Whereabouts

LIBREVILLE, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—The man who claims to know where to find Gen. Ojukwu—President Albert-Bernard Bongo, of Gabon—said today: "He is not where you think he is."

He replied when asked about reports that Gen. Ojukwu was in Lisbon, or had flown to London: "That is all blah-blah. I know where Gen. Ojukwu is, and you will learn something tomorrow."

Biafrans Arrive in Lagos To Open Peace Negotiations

(Continued from Page 1)

Sao Tome and Libreville have put it, arms and ammunition.

The government here has been particularly critical of Caritas, the Catholic relief agency, and has vented its fury against the Vatican and the pope.

"The federal military government recalls the role of the Vatican throughout the Nigerian crisis in sustaining the rebels with money and vital supplies and transportation links with the outside world," an official government statement yesterday read.

"The role of the Vatican has had the tragic consequence of prolonging the war, leading to the deaths of many innocent people and distress for the population in those areas," it added.

Mopping-Up Nearly Over

From the old battle fronts in Biafra, there were signs that the mopping-up was just about over. There was still no sign tonight of the Biafran delegation that had been offered to negotiate an armistice.

To impress on panic-stricken Biafrans who have fled into the damp forests of the region that the war is over and that they have nothing to fear from the federal troops, a reassuring message was broadcast today by Col. Oluogben Obasanjo, commander of the federal army's 3d Division, over the Biafra radio, captured today by the division.

"I have ordered that the tactical movement of all troops be stopped and that the Nigerian police should take over the maintenance of law and order throughout the Eastern state," the colonel said.

Biafra had been formed out of the old Eastern state of Nigeria when the bid for secession was made on May 30, 1967. In fact, the federal government had even earlier made three states of it in reorganizing the federation in an attempt to head off secession.

"Troops are garrisoned throughout the Eastern state and are contented with their duties," he said.

Spiegel Head Fined For Strauss Slander

MUNICH, Jan. 14 (UPI).—A Munich superior court has fined Rudolf Augstein, publisher of the news magazine Der Spiegel, 250,000 marks (\$88,000) for refusing to retract publicly a derogatory statement against Bavarian politician Franz Josef Strauss, Mr. Augstein's lawyer said today.

The Monday decision followed a magistrate court's fine of 10,000 marks (\$2,700) last month. The decision grew out of Mr. Strauss' libel suit against Mr. Augstein in 1964, attorney Günther Osseman said.

Christian Dior "BOUTIQUE" SALE

On January 15 the Boutique Couture, accessories, gifts, Men's Department

22, av. Montaigne.

Church Unit Pushes Lagos To Accept Aid

14 Planes Are Ready To Resume Airlift

By Marvinne Howe

Sao Tome, Jan. 14 (NYT).—International relief organizations have 14 planes here loaded with medicine, food, clothing and vehicles ready to take off for Biafra at five minutes' notice as soon as Lagos gives permission.

Joint Church Aid has sufficient relief supplies here to keep 5 million starving people alive for 23 days.

These were the conclusions of a meeting here today of the heads of the relief organizations that served the Biafran people during the 30-month civil war with Nigeria.

"We are ready to fly relief to the devastated zone under any auspices and to any airport that Lagos agrees to," a representative of the relief organizations declared today. "It would be an unpardonable crime to let this food and equipment go to waste when there is such frantic need."

A Boeing-707 arrived here last night with 27 leaders of the international relief effort known as the Joint Church Aid, which for the last two years has airlifted food and medicine into the secessionist territory.

"We have come to appraise the stocks of relief on the island as well as the condition of the aircraft used in the airlift and see what can best be done with them," a spokesman for the group declared.

There are said to be between 10,000 and 12,000 tons of foodstocks on this Portuguese equatorial island, which has served as the principal base for the Biafran mercy airlift. Flying only at night and harassed regularly by Nigerian planes, ten aircraft were able to make an average of 20 flights a night into the blockaded territory.

Best-Equipped Base

Joint Church Aid officials say that Sao Tome is the best equipped and best organized port from which to resume the airlift to Biafra, which in the postwar chaos is reportedly in more desperate need of help than ever before.

Relief organizations represented here have already begun a quiet campaign in the United States, Britain, Germany and elsewhere to bring pressure on the federal government in Lagos to put aside political and sectarian considerations and accept the "logistical assistance" use the stocks and organization here to make an all-out drive to save about 5 million people living in the devastated area.

The plan being worked out here, according to authoritative sources, involves the internationalization of Uli airport, which has been damaged by Nigerian bombs but is still the best airstrip in the area.

While some relief experts welcomed this move tonight, they were particularly concerned by Mr. Kolo's comments in Geneva that his country would not permit the use of Uli airstrip for relief flights. Some observers believe that the use of Uli, in the heart of the territory holding most Biafran survivors, is crucial in the attempt to save hundreds of thousands of Biafrans. Nigeria insists that land routes are the best way to get relief to the starving and sick.

There were conflicting reports, meanwhile, of the extent of the threat of starvation to the surviving Biafrans fleeing from Nigerian troops. In their press conferences, the various Nigerian envoys said the talk of death and starvation had been exaggerated.

However, Caritas, the Roman Catholic relief organization, said in Rome that reports from its medical teams in Biafra showed that "if these people go without food for a few days, there will be starvation worse than anything ever seen there." The Rev. Nicholas Frank, deputy director of Caritas, said "hundreds of thousands could die in a few days."

"The physical resistance of the people is zero," he added. "Anyone who does not eat for one or two days is finished."

In Stockholm, the Swedish Biafra Committee charged that Nigeria's insistence on exclusive handling of the immediate problems of relief was tantamount to "deliberately letting thousands of Biafrans die."

The foundation, which is 18 months of operations from basement offices at 77 United Nations Plaza, has collected \$5.25 million for emergency aid. Most of the aid is being used to feed and care for refugees on going to hospitals and orphanages, he said.

Mr. Anyanwu, who is attending New York University as a mathematics fellow, said that the organization planned to shift its activities from relief to rehabilitation and intended to continue its peacemaking to the public for help.

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However, Caritas, the Roman Catholic relief organization, said in Rome that reports from its medical teams in Biafra showed that "if these people go without food for a few days, there will be starvation worse than anything ever seen there." The Rev. Nicholas Frank, deputy director of Caritas, said "hundreds of thousands could die in a few days."

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UNWANTED OPINION—An employee of the British Embassy in Bonn removes a Union Jack-wrapped casket from the embassy steps. The casket was placed there by German and African students who were protesting London's support of the Nigerian military government. It bears a sign which reads: Britain buries human rights.

Worry Grows On Biafra Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

The impression that Nigeria could not handle the relief problem itself.

"The Nigerian government will be first to recognize what they need, retaining control as they rightly should," said Lord Ebury.

Tonight, Britain received a request from Lagos for 15 civilian doctors, 20 nurses, 50 four-ton trucks, 30 ten-ton trucks and one 800-ton coastal ship.

Efforts started immediately here to comply with the request. The trucks may have to go by sea. Volunteer medical personnel are standing by and the possibility of chartering a ship already in the area to save time is being investigated.

An earlier request from Nigeria for medical supplies, Lagos had refused to accept this shipment by an RAF aircraft and they are expected to be flown out by civilian plane this week.

Nigerian officials today also asked the League of International Red Cross Societies in Geneva for four additional medical teams, 80 trucks and 40 Land Rovers. This was the first response to a joint cable sent by the League and the International Red Cross Committee on Monday.

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Hard-Liners Pressure Husak To 'Expose' Dubcek, Ex-Aides

By Paul Hofmann

VIENNA, Jan. 14 (NYT).—The Czechoslovak Communist party newspaper Rude Pravo today strongly attacked Alexander Dubcek and some of the former Communist party chief's past associates who, the paper alleged, had organized a "rightist center."

"The rightists will not give up their struggle," Rude Pravo declared. "Therefore, the whole party must follow through with its fight to expose and overcome all rightist and antidemocratic tendencies to thwart the influence of its exponents and organizers not only in the party, but everywhere."

The comments by the organ of the party's Central Committee caused speculation among foreign diplomats in Prague that Mr. Dubcek might not take up the post of ambassador to Turkey, to which he was nominated Dec. 15.

The appointment was widely interpreted as a stratagem by Gustav Husak, the present party chief, to remove a predecessor from vindictive attacks of militant ultra-conservatives by sending him into what was described as "protective exile."

Turning the Screws

However, the hard-liners who are demanding the punishment of Mr. Dubcek and anyone else involved in the liberal reform drive of 1968.

Brandt Asks Open Agenda

(Continued from Page 1)

This sense one German nation exists and will exist as far as we can think ahead," and added that even the East German Constitution of 1958 acknowledged this.

While Mr. Brandt left the door open for a broad and comprehensive dialogue with the Ulbricht state, he surprised his Communist listeners by assailing the East German leadership with biting epithets.

He spoke of "the dogmatists and left-wing reactionaries in East Berlin whose positions of power are more important to them than the peace of the European peoples."

He spoke also of their "Stalinist blackboardism" adding: "What degree of presumption do we still have to await from the leadership of the GDR? In any case, Europe will not recuperate through its know-it-all attitude. He who has only a minimum of self-respect and a sense of reality must say no when East Berlin tries to force preconditions on all the others under which relations in Europe could not be improved."

An East German journalist in the press gallery commented: "Why did he need to say those things? We have been laying off him for months in our press and all of a sudden he starts getting personal and insults us. We are still hypersensitive to that kind of language from Bonn."

Other European Communist journalists also expressed displeasure over the speech.

The feeling among most seasoned observers of the political scene here was that Mr. Brandt had decided that it was fruitless to seek a dialogue with Mr. Ulbricht at this stage and that the most he could accomplish would be to take the wind out of the sails of his powerful conservative opposition, led by the Christian Democratic Union.

The chancellor declared that West Germany was "not a wanderer between two worlds" and was pursuing a policy of peace in complete recognition of its dependence on "the security and friendship of proven alliances" with the Western powers.

He added that West Germany's participation in a general European security conference, as called for by the Soviet bloc this year, "would make little sense if there has been no positive beginning in the relations between the Germans up to them."

Army to Transfer to One Area GIs Connected With My Lai

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (NYT).—The Army announced yesterday that it will transfer to Ft. Meade, Md., or to bases near there, most of the active-duty servicemen connected with the investigation of alleged atrocities in My Lai, South Vietnam.

The move will affect "a number of personnel who are either the subjects in pending criminal investigations or potential witnesses in possible subsequent proceedings," the announcement said.

Obviously, the action was taken in order to lessen administrative problems and to avoid excessive delays in the court-martial proceedings against four soldiers who have been charged with murder and other offenses at My Lai, but the move also cleared the way for swift action against other soldiers who are under investigation.

The Army exempted from the move two of the four soldiers who have been charged—1st Lt. William L. Calley Jr., of Fort Benning, Ga., and Staff Sgt. David Mitchell, of Fort Hood, Tex.—saying that at this stage of the investigation that transfer would be impractical.

But the planned transfer will include the other two men who have been charged, Pvt. Gerald Anthony Smith, of Fort Riley, Kan., and Sgt. Charles E. Hutto, of Fort Lewis, Wash.

It was announced earlier yesterday that a charge of assault with intent to murder an 8-year-old Vietnamese boy with an M-16 rifle has been lodged against Sgt. Mitchell, in addition to an earlier charge of assault with intent to murder a Vietnamese civilian. Both he and Lt. Calley were charged with the premeditated murder of 109 civilians, face court-martial.

The charges against Sgt. Hutto and Pvt. Smith were brought last week and an investigation must still be held to determine whether they will be required to appear before courts-martial. Sgt. Hutto is charged with premeditated murder.

Machinists Set Strike at TWA

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—The machinists union says its 15,000 ground-service personnel in the United States will strike Trans World Airlines tomorrow, unless a new contract is agreed upon.

Negotiations on a contract covering 1969, 1970 and 1971 have been going on since late in 1968. TWA is the last major domestic airline with which the International Association of Machinists has not signed a contract for the three-year span.

A union spokesman said money and working rules remained the main issue in negotiations. The top pay for machinists at TWA is now \$4.14 an hour. Two other recent industry settlements have brought a top scale figure of \$5.22 an hour.

Tomorrow's strike deadline comes at the end of a 30-day government-imposed cooling-off period.

Latin Americans Start News Agency

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—Thirteen leading Latin American newspapers in seven countries today announced the creation of a news agency aimed at expanding and improving the quality of Latin American news provided within the region and for the rest of the world.

It was the first time that Latin American publishers had united for such a goal. The new agency will be called "Latin."

The publishers said their decision also aimed at promoting Latin American integration.

Final Meeting

His final meeting in Paris was with Mr. Thuy. Sen. McCarthy and aides spent four hours with the North Vietnamese diplomat last night in a meeting that included dinner as guests of Mr. Thuy.

A McCarthy spokesman described the meeting with Mr. Thuy at the North Vietnamese delegation villa at suburban Chateau-Rouge, south of Paris, as "very cordial and very open."

The spokesman said the conversations continued through a working dinner of "very good" traditional Vietnamese food.

A statement issued by the North Vietnamese expressed Mr. Thuy's appreciation of "Sen. McCarthy's good faith and said the senator had informed himself of the situation in Vietnam and that of the Paris conference."

Private Farewell

Sen. McCarthy, believed to be the only elected U.S. official to visit the delegation, was permitted to bring his car inside the walled grounds of the villa for his departure—a move presumably designed to let him bid farewell to his hosts out of sight of the press gathered outside the walls.

According to the North Vietnamese statement, Mr. Thuy told Sen. McCarthy that the Nixon administration policy of "Vietnamization" was designed to prolong the war and remove American troops by "dribble" without ever taking them out of South Vietnam completely.

McCarthy aides refused to divulge any details of the senator's discussion with Mr. Thuy, although they denied reports that he was bargaining for the release of 35 American prisoners in North Vietnam.

der, rape and assault with intent to commit murder. Pvt. Smith charged with premeditated murder and indecent assault on a names female.

Army officials emphasized that all the men who will be transferred to Ft. Meade are suspects in the criminal investigation of the incident, which allegedly occurred on March 16.

"Many of these fellows are men who would have to travel to different bases all the country unless we did this spokesman said."

U.S. Forces Trap Convoy On Laos Trc

SAIGON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—planes caught a 35-truck Vietnamese supply convoy in Laos and destroyed 31 of vehicles, allied sources said today.

The sources said the planes cut off the convoy's route of escape Sunday by unleashing their power from both the northern and southern ends of the jungle.

In addition to the trucks destroyed, four were damaged, the sources said.

Each of the planes, which into Laos from an unidentified in Thailand, was armed with 30-mm cannons and four Gal guns capable of firing 24,000 rounds a minute.

Supply Buildup

Disclosure of the raid coincides with a report that the North Vietnamese had pushed an estimated 15,000 trucks full of war supplies through Laos last month.

Communists also have moved face-to-air missiles into Laos since the end of the New Year cease-fire.

Despite as many as 400 U.S. strikes a day along the Ho Chi Minh Trail last month, the planes knocked out no more than ten percent of the North Vietnamese traffic, allied sources said.

A spokesman said that a "significant" combat involving troops dropped yesterday to lowest level in South Vietnam since the end of the New Year cease-fire.

Thailand Raider: Attack U.S. Base

BANGKOK, Jan. 14 (UPI).—guerrilla squad armed with explosives and charges raided an American air base at Udon yesterday, a U.S. spokesman reported today.

He said about 16 guerrillas tried in black break through base perimeter, but six were killed and the others driven back in 15-minute gun battle.

An American air policeman slightly wounded and his son, who alerted security forces the attack, was killed. At least 1,000 American airmen are stationed at the base in a zone 350 miles northeast of Bangkok.

The commandos, some of which charges strapped to backs, were apparently attempt to reach the base flight line blow up parked aircraft and control equipment.

WEATHER

	F	C	W
AMSTERDAM	6	43	Very cloud
ANKARA	10	50	Cloudy
ATHENS	16	61	Partly cloud
BELGRADE	19	66	Very cloud
BERLIN	5	41	Very cloud
BUDAPEST	1	34	Very cloud
BUENOS AIRES	1	34	Rain
CAIRO	23	73	Sunny
DUBLIN	11	52	Partly cloud
HAARLEM	2	36	Overcast
HONGKONG	7	45	Overcast
LONDON	11	52	Overcast
MOSCOW	1	34	Overcast
MUNICH	1	34	Overcast
NEW YORK	10	50	Snow
PARIS	10	50	Sunny
SAO PAULO	15	59	Sunny
SEATTLE	1	34	Snow
SINGAPORE	26	79	Sunny
STOCKHOLM	1	34	Snow
TOKYO	15	59	Overcast
VIENNA	1	34	Overcast
WASHINGTON	3	27	Sunny
ZURICH	1	34	Sunny

U.S. Canadian temperatures at 7:00 GMT, others at 1:00 GT

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Court Denies Tax Exemption To All-White Private Schools

By Fred P. Graham

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (NYT).—A three-judge federal district court here ordered the Internal Revenue Service yesterday to cease denying tax-exempt status to segregated private schools in Mississippi.

Under the ruling, private schools that have already been granted tax-exempt status may retain their status. Applications now pending will be filed by private "academies" would not be granted unless the IRS found that the schools admit Negro students.

The order was a preliminary injunction that could be changed.

Miss. Asked To Provide Tax Relief

By James T. Wooten

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 14 (NYT).—Gov. John Bell Williams asked the Mississippi Legislature yesterday to provide financial assistance to private, racially segregated schools by providing state tax relief to their parents.

The state's senators and representatives are expected to grant quick approval to the governor's proposals for income-tax and property-tax deductions for those who contribute to the private schools that have blossomed in Mississippi since a recent federal court order that schools in 30 states desegregate immediately and completely.

The governor accused the federal court and agencies of creating a dilemma in the state's public education. He offered a three-point program that he said would "strengthen the hands of Mississippians in meeting the challenge of the recent desegregation orders."

His speech came as nearly all of the 30 districts included in the recent federal court order returned to second-semester classes without significant violence. In most cases the process of integration has moved smoothly. Although, in predominantly black districts, white students have boycotted the public schools in favor of private ones.

In a related development here yesterday, the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law said it would probably challenge the constitutionality of any state aid to private, segregated schools, regardless of the mechanism used by the legislature in providing that aid.

The committee acted as attorney for five Negro families in Holmes County, Miss., who asked that federal tax deductions for those making contributions to private schools be discontinued. A three-judge federal panel handed down a ruling yesterday that prohibits such deductions until the Negroes' case has been decided.

Policeman Says He Saw Shots From Where Panthers Hid

By William Chapman

CHICAGO, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Police officers involved in a raid on a Black Panther party hideout last month yesterday told of hearing and seeing gunfire coming from rooms where Panther party members were hiding.

One policeman, William Kelly, said he saw the "illumination" and heard "roars" of several shotguns being fired from a bedroom where Illinois Panther leader Fred Hampton was found dead.

His testimony generally corroborated the version offered yesterday during the past week by Sgt. Daniel Groth, who led the raiding party of 13 state police officers armed with a search warrant for illegal weapons.

However, Mr. Kelly was unable to establish that the alleged gunfire left any holes in the apartment walls—one of the continuing mysteries of the police account.

The officers contend that they were met by extensive gunfire when they attempted to enter the apartment last Dec. 4. The Panthers have maintained police did all the shooting.

From the Bedroom

Mr. Kelly, who had entered the apartment from the rear door, described the gunfire as coming out of the bedroom door in the direction of an opposite wall. Repeated examinations of the wall have disclosed no markings to indicate that a shotgun blast struck Mr. Kelly said he saw holes in the wall and thought they might have been "bullet holes."

There was apparently conflicting testimony yesterday about whether a shotgun was found near the body.

Not Guilty Plea

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—A Black Panther leader, David Hilliard, pleaded not guilty yesterday to a charge that he threatened the life of President Nixon.

The charge against Mr. Hilliard stemmed from a vituperative speech he made at an anti-Vietnam war rally here Nov. 15.



DOWN TO THE SEA IN BITS—Residents of a San Pedro, Calif., cliffside neighborhood look at what's left of their back yard after a massive fissure developed last weekend which started the cliff sinking into the Pacific Ocean, some 200 feet below, at right. Geologists say rains probably caused the fissure.

Agencies Must Justify Hiring Non-GOP Aides, Nixon Says

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—The White House has ordered U.S. agencies to submit reasons in writing to justify the hiring of non-Republicans as federal consultants.

The White House memorandum, signed by Special Assistant to the President Harry S. Fleming, was dispatched on Dec. 23 following a meeting on the topic with political contact men in the various federal agencies.

"All persons you intend to employ in consultant capacities must be first submitted to this office for clearance action. When a non-Republican is submitted for clearance, his clearance form must be accompanied by a written justification for his being hired," the memorandum said.

Mr. Fleming said yesterday that despite the basic language of the memorandum, it was intended to apply only to consultants who are being hired as a first step toward giving them permanent jobs. He said federal personnel offices have been informed verbally of the limited application of the new order.

For Ammunition

According to Mr. Fleming, who has White House staff responsibility for government personnel matters, the purpose of the memo was to provide ammunition to the White House for answering complaints from the party faithful when and if non-Republicans are hired with the intention of giving them full-time jobs.

More than half of all the full-time and non-career appointments by the Nixon administration have gone to Republicans and roughly another 25 percent have gone to persons whose political affiliation is listed as unknown.

Republican lawmakers and state and local party workers have been vocally unhappy at the scarcity of available full-time patronage jobs. House Deputy Counsel Henry Dent has promised the Republican faithful a strong voice in the appointment of members of U.S. advisory boards and commissions.

All involved should be reminded that public discussion of the political status of an individual's candidacy in advance of his clearance may jeopardize his clearance.

17 Die on Brazilian Train

CAMPINA GRANDE, Brazil, Jan. 14 (AP).—A passenger train jumped the track yesterday and three cars plunged down a ravine, killing 17 persons and injuring 60, some seriously, police reported.

He told of one male patient, about 60, who hadn't been sexually active for at least six years, "who started chasing nurses" after being treated with L-Dopa for quite a time.

Dr. O'Malley said the evidence is so dramatic that it warrants exploring possibilities for using L-Dopa as an aphrodisiac treatment.

"At least 20 other investigators" throughout the U.S. have told Dr. O'Malley privately that they had noted similar results.

"At first, we felt we ought to keep this quiet, but now most of us feel that it ought to be publicized because of the possibility of engendering studies—as some later date—of the possible, controlled use of L-Dopa as a treatment for frigidity and impotence," he said.

Thrill Use Feared

Dr. O'Malley said researchers are aware of the possibility that, if L-Dopa becomes generally available to the medical profession, "hippie-like" kids, always looking for any kind of a new thrill, might try to get it by improper means.

But anyone with such intentions," he said, "should be warned that L-Dopa is a very dangerous drug in unskilled hands."

He said that in a few instances the sexual deliriums of the experimental drug "have proved to be an extreme problem, as in the case of the 60-year-old male patient."

"He had been virtually paralyzed for many years," Dr. O'Malley said, "and had had no sex activity for about six or eight years."

"But, after treatment with L-Dopa for a certain period of time, he started chasing his nurse when she'd come into his room."

"We've also had some male patients in their sixties and seventies who hadn't had sexual intercourse for five years but who started having intercourse at least once a day, some of them twice daily."

"Contrast that with the average, normal male, aged 20, who has intercourse only about three to five times a week."

Iowa Eying 20th Century

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 14 (AP).—A debtor whose property is ordered sold to pay his bills would no longer be allowed to keep a musket, two cows or "six stands of bees," under a bill introduced in the Iowa Senate yesterday.

Sen. Francis Messerly wants to repeal the 100-year-old law and provide for exempting \$1,000 worth of goods instead.

The old legislation also provides that family Bibles, "50 sheep and the wool therefrom," plus spinning wheels and looms, likewise can be retained by the debtor.

Key Figures in Chicago Trial Had 'Feared Police Violence'

CHICAGO, Jan. 14 (NYT).—Julian Bond, the Negro state legislator from Georgia, said yesterday that Tom Hayden, one of the seven defendants in the Chicago conspiracy trial, told him several months before the 1968 Democratic National Convention that he feared "police violence" here during the convention.

Testifying at the trial, Mr. Bond told of his conversation with Mr. Hayden in a motel room in Nashville, Tenn., on April 5, 1968, the day after the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated.

"There were stress and gunfire outside," he recalled. "The city had been cordoned off into sections and the black neighborhoods segregated."

"Tom said he was afraid the same sort of thing might happen in Chicago. He was afraid police violence might occur here during the Democratic convention."

Mr. Bond also testified about a similar conversation with David Dellinger, another defendant, in Atlanta during Dr. King's funeral there on April 9.

"Mr. Dellinger expressed great fears that there would be violence in Chicago," Mr. Bond said.

Mr. Hayden, Mr. Dellinger and the five other defendants are charged with conspiracy to incite a riot here during the convention. The defendants contend that the real conspirators were Mayor Richard J. Daley and other Democrats who used the Chicago police force to put down legitimate dissent.

Mr. Bond did not get a chance to offer much other testimony during his appearance on the stand. The government objected to most of the questions asked by William M. Kunstler, a defense attorney, and every objection was upheld by Judge Julius J. Hoffman.

Another First for President Nixon: Cabinet Members' Offspring to Wed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—The son of one cabinet officer is marrying the daughter of another. President Nixon, who will attend the wedding, thinks such a thing has never happened before.

Engraved invitations went out last weekend for the marriage of Nancy Ann Hardin, 21, daughter of Secretary of Agriculture Clifford Hardin, and Douglas Langston Rogers, 23, son of Secretary of State William P. Rogers.

The Nixons' daughters, Tricia, 23, and Julie Eisenhower, 21, and their son-in-law, David Eisenhower, 21, are on a guest list which runs into the hundreds.

Also among the invited are Vice-President and Mrs. Spiro T. Agnew, all cabinet members and their wives, the diplomatic corps, members of Congress and their wives, and friends.

Mr. Nixon himself sent White House researchers scurrying to find out whether cabinet members' children had ever married before.

Mr. Nixon, a man who likes to cite "historical firsts" for his administration, got back a pleasant answer.

White House curator James Ketchum said that while he could not rule out such a wedding, there was nothing available in the records to indicate an earlier one.

Further Study Recommended

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP).—An American neurologist disclosed unexpected evidence today that the experimental drug L-Dopa can be a powerful sex stimulant that might prove to be a long-sought medical weapon against female frigidity and male impotence.

L-Dopa has already been hailed as a possible breakthrough against crippling Parkinson's disease. But Dr. William E. O'Malley of Georgetown University said that it also looks like a "true aphrodisiac" that could benefit hundreds of thousands of persons throughout the world.

Confused Draft Boards Give Wrong Answers on New Law

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (NYT).—A man called up a draft board in a Los Angeles suburb the other day and said he had a question about his draft status.

He told a clerk in the office that he had a job deferment that was due to expire in June.

He said that he was going to be 26 years old in March, and wondered whether he would be liable to the draft when his deferment lapsed, since he had drawn a low lottery number that was likely to be reached early in the year.

The draft board clerk thought for a minute and then answered: "You would be called under the new rules for the full year of your draft eligibility, despite your age changing prior to your deferment expiring."

Her answer, Selective Service officials agree, was wrong. Men will not receive induction notices under the new lottery system after they pass their 26th birthdays.

It was not a trick question. It was a straightforward one, and the situation described is one that faces, for instance, scores of men who have been deferred as teachers and who plan to quit teaching at the end of this school year when they will have become 26.

Nor was the experience in the Los Angeles suburb unusual. Correspondents for The New York Times put the same question to members and clerks of more than 100 draft boards around the country over the last two weeks, and 20 percent of them gave the wrong answer.

There were indications that in some cities and towns the inability of draft boards to provide potential draftees with accurate information several weeks after the Dec. 1 lottery had added to the confusion over the new system.

Told of the results of the survey, Navy Capt. William S. Pascoe, the chief of information for Selective Service, said that he was "shocked."

He said he would get in touch with state draft directors "to make sure this is rectified."

The following question was asked: "I have a very low draft number that is likely to be reached early in the year. However, I now have a job deferment that will last through June. My 26th birthday is in March. Will I be free from draft liability since I become 26 before I lose my deferment?"

The correct answer is that the person will not be liable to the draft. Although draft liability is technically extended until age 26 for persons who have had deferments, regulations require that all eligible men under 26 be taken before any man over 26 is drafted. There is no circumstance that would require the induction of these older men.

President Nixon's executive order implementing the lottery was explicit on this point. It stated that the "first priority selection group" would include men "who have not attained the 26th anniversary of the date of their birth."

Pentagon and Selective Service

Los Angeles, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—Hippie cult leader Charles Manson today was in court entering his plea on charges arising from the murder of actress Sharon Tate and six others until Jan. 28.

Manson, 35, representing himself in court, argued points of law with a judge for 50 minutes before the delay was granted.

Manson has been charged with the murders of actress Tate and six others in August and also conspiring with five members of his hippie cult group known as the Manson Family to kill the seven victims.

Manson asked the judge for law books, a table, more access to telephones and a tape recorder.

The judge granted all except the tape recorder because he read slowly, his grammar was poor and his spelling atrocious.

When the judge pleaded with Manson to get a lawyer, the hippie replied: "Behind the big words, the numbers and the quotations, I wonder if you know what's going on. You are trying to lead me to the gas chamber."

Happened in 1965

The indictment accused the accountant of adding falsely more than \$300,000 in expenses for the artists. The alleged acts happened in 1965, the indictment said.

Named in the indictment was Norman F. Egenberg, 45, of Bayonne, N. J. Mr. Egenberg had previously been indicted in a similar case involving a Nigerian prizefighter.

In addition to cash, Mr. Egenberg was charged with giving credit cards and gifts to the three former tax auditors—Solomon Gordon, Raphael J. Paolillo and Vincent Fontana.

Mr. Egenberg prepared tax returns for the artists. Assistant U.S. Attorney James T. B. Tripp explained that before any of the European artists could leave the country they were required to obtain "sailing permits" from the IRS.

The permit, Mr. Tripp said, required that the tax auditors had approved that the returns and had properly paid their U.S. taxes.

The indictment charged that the accountant had padded expenses for commissions, publicity, promotion, travel, clothes, secretarial and interpreter fees and studio rental charges.

Sen. Fulbright Calls Agnew A 'Smart-Aleck'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Sen. J. William Fulbright called Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew a big-headed "smart aleck" today and said Mr. Agnew was making promises overseas that he cannot possibly fulfill.

Sen. Fulbright, returning to Washington after the congressional recess, hit out at Mr. Agnew in an interview.

"He's kind of a smart aleck, isn't he?" the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee said. "He's feeling his oats and he's getting himself and others in trouble in the process. He's making promises he can't fulfill. I think he has a bad case of the big head."

Sen. Fulbright, D., Ark., said the Vice-President had tried to extend and reinforce U.S. commitments to Asia, in contradiction to the National Commitments Resolution passed by the Senate last year. That resolution demanded that the administration consult Congress before extending any offers to send troops to foreign shores.

Reservations in Britain

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP).—The drug L-Dopa, hailed in Washington today as a possible "true aphrodisiac," is also made in Britain but for export only. British health authorities have yet to clear it for general use.

Malcolm Sinclair, managing director of Chemical Laboratories Universal, Ltd., said: "My personal opinion is that if you give this drug to a normal person it would not affect his sexual appetite in any way at all."

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Carbon Monoxide Is Linked To Heart Disease in Smokers

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP).—Danish scientists said today that carbon monoxide from cigarette smoke is "very likely" part of the reason smokers develop more heart disease.

Project Delayed At White House

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—An old privy from the days of Thomas Jefferson and cold weather are holding up construction of a new press room at the White House.

Autopsies of 942 Link Cigarettes to Cancer of Larynx

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (NYT).—Autopsy studies of 942 men have yielded further evidence that cigarette smoking contributes to the development of cancer in tissues exposed to the smoke.

The studies, described in the current issue of *Cancer*, journal of the American Cancer Society, involved the larynx, which houses the vocal chords.

Dr. Oscar Auerbach, pathologist at the Veterans Administration Hospital in East Orange, N.J., and senior author of the report, said at a press conference, "The analysis showed that the more a person smoked, the more likely he was to have changes in his larynx cells that are believed to precede the development of cancer."

Laryngeal cancer is but one of numerous forms of cancer that studies of death rates have linked to cigarette smoking. Lung cancer is the most common cause of cancer deaths among male cigarette smokers.

where it appears to pave the way for the accumulation of cholesterol in the arteries.

An case of cholesterol is one factor that has been implicated in the incidence of heart disease. Deposits of the fatty substance clog the arteries, preventing normal flow of blood and oxygen.

The new report came from Drs. Paul Astrup, Knud Kjeldsen and John Wastorp of the department of clinical chemistry at the Royal Hospital in Copenhagen. Dr. Astrup described work on rabbits and studies of humans at a conference on biological effects of carbon monoxide sponsored by the New York Academy of Sciences.

Dr. Astrup said his department noticed high concentrations of carbon monoxide in the blood of young men with coronary diseases.

Carbon monoxide, a poisonous gas released by combustion, combines with hemoglobin in the blood, displacing vital oxygen.

About 10 percent of the smokers they studied, he said, had unusually high levels of a compound formed by the carbon monoxide and hemoglobin—a compound called carboxyhemoglobin. The high levels were linked to individual smoking habits, such as depth and duration of inhalation.

To check their observations, Dr. Astrup said, in one series of experiments two groups of rabbits were fed cholesterol. One group was also exposed to carbon monoxide.

The accumulation of cholesterol in the arterial walls of rabbits exposed to carbon monoxide was three to five times more than in those given only cholesterol, Dr. Astrup said. In tests on rabbits who were not given any cholesterol, the carbon monoxide produced damage in the walls of the arteries.

In an early study of 1,000 factory workers chosen at random in Copenhagen, Dr. Astrup said, "a clear relationship" between high carbon monoxide blood levels and coronary disease was demonstrated.

Of those studied, 58 had atherosclerotic heart disease, where deposits accumulate in the arteries. All 58 were smokers and all had high carbon monoxide blood levels. Some were cigar smokers who inhaled.

Dr. Astrup said the evidence indicates that the carbon monoxide makes the walls of the blood vessels more permeable, thus allowing an increased flow of fats through the walls. He said he is working with drugs that might counter this effect.

Dr. Astrup also said that if it is correct that only 10 percent of smokers have high carbon monoxide levels in their blood, "smokers having low carboxyhemoglobin levels should be perfectly safe in terms of atherosclerosis," but not in terms of other diseases, such as cancer.

Irish-Americans Are Top Drinkers In U.S., \$400,000 Study Reveals

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (UPI).—The National Institutes of Health has spent \$400,000 and Rutgers University scholars the better part of five years to study drinking habits in the United States.

The university's Center of Alcohol Studies surveyed 2,746 persons to develop and document "American Drinking Practices," a 286-page book just released.

Among the facts reported: Roman Catholic Irish-American men in their late 40s, engaged in business or a profession, are the most likely to fall into alcoholism.

Jews and Episcopalians have the lowest number of abstainers among religious groups.

Italian-American families show the largest number of drinkers, but not to excess.

Farmers and school dropouts drink little and single persons drink more than married couples.

Among Americans, 41 percent are light or moderate drinkers; 15 percent are very frequent drinkers—less than one drink a month—and 32 percent abstain. Heavy drinkers represent 12 percent.

The book claims that Americans are drinking less per capita now than ten years ago. The book costs \$9.50, about the price of a quart of good Scotch.

AEC's Rules on Radiation Challenged in Colorado Suit

DENVER, Jan. 14 (NYT).—An attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union has charged that the safety standards of the Atomic Energy Commission "grossly underestimate" possible damage from radiation.

The attorney, Robert B. Miller, made the charge in Federal District Court Monday at the reopening of a suit to block release of natural gas freed in an underground nuclear explosion last Sept. 10.

The suit is regarded as one of the more important challenges the commission has faced since the early 1950s, when Dr. Linus C. Pauling, Nobel Peace Prize winner, failed to have the courts halt all underground testing.

Mr. Miller, in his opening remarks before Judge Alfred A. Arraj, said that the commission had also violated its own safety standards by going ahead with the experimental Project Rulison blast even though wind directions had not been proper.

He said that the benefits of increased natural gas production were not worth the risks involved in burning oil, or flaring, radioactive gas.

"AEC standards grossly underestimate the damage that could be produced," he said.

Project Rulison, a 40-kiloton nuclear fission explosion equal to 10,000 tons of TNT, was touched off in an 8,440-foot-deep well on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, 150 miles west of Denver. The blast was apparently completely contained underground.

The well has been shut off, except for small tests, since that time to allow short-lived radioactive substances such as iodine 131 to decay.

Mr. Miller, representing residents

U.S. Scientists Rush to Study 'Fresh' Meteor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Space-watchers have rushed to Washington to study what a National Aeronautics and Space Administration official calls the "freshest meteorite ever examined."

Studying a meteorite soon after its retrieval is especially important to biologists, who are looking for chemical forms that might reveal the beginnings of life elsewhere in the solar system. Meteorites on the ground quickly become contaminated by earthly molecules.

The new meteorite was spotted falling in the Midwest on Jan. 3 by some of the 16 automatic telescopes of the seven-state Prairie Network, a joint NASA-Smithsonian astrophysical observatory operation.

Six days later a remnant of the falling star was found near Lost City, Okla.—the first ever found by the network, though thousands have been photographed. It weighs 22.6 pounds and is said to be "slightly magnetic."

Senators Told Of Hazards In Birth Pills

Doctor Sees Risks On a Record Scale

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—A Senate subcommittee today that the widespread use of birth control pills "has given rise to health hazards on a scale previously unknown to medicine."

"Nine million American women are consuming these compounds almost as automatically as chickens eating corn," unaware the pills may cause cancer, blood clots, diabetes or arteriosclerosis, Dr. Hugh J. Davis said in prepared testimony.

Dr. Davis, assistant professor of obstetrics and gynecology at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, was the first witness in seven days of hearings scheduled by Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D. Wis., to look into allegations that contraceptive pills are hazardous. He heads a Senate subcommittee on monopolies.

Two other medical authorities testified on potential hazards but not nearly as strongly as Dr. Davis.

Martin S. Legator, a research official of the Food and Drug Administration, said: "An exhaustive study such as carried out with cigarette smokers would be required to indicate a possible relationship between oral contraceptives and cancer."

Charge by Senator

In a statement, Sen. Nelson accused some birth control pill manufacturers of "discriminating false and misleading information."

The pamphlets which are prepared by the manufacturers and are distributed directly to patients through physicians make light of the minor dangers and do not even mention the major dangers of the pill," he said.

Sen. Nelson, long a critic of the drug industry, said some college textbooks give "pre-pill propaganda," ignoring hazards.

Dr. Davis said there are "safer alternatives" to the pill for women wishing to avoid pregnancy. He recommended intrauterine devices, such as "the loop," as 99 percent effective.

He urged the FDA to ban sequential-type oral contraceptives. "The risk of both fatal and non-fatal blood clots can be reduced immediately by simply changing to the safer type of pill," Dr. Davis said.

Two-Year Limit

But he said no woman should be allowed to take oral contraceptives for more than two years. "The hazards of long-term use of these synthetic agents look increasingly ominous," he said.

Doctors in history have so many individuals taken potent drugs with so little information available as to actual and potential hazards.

Dr. M. James Whitlaw, of O'Connor Hospital, San Jose, Calif., said oral contraceptives could leave a woman infertile "many months, or even several years" after she stops taking them.

"No married woman should be put on oral contraceptives until she has had a fertility test, unless there are medical mitigating circumstances," Dr. Whitlaw said.

Asturian Miners End Strike at Private Pits

OVIEDO, Spain, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—Widespread mining activity at private pits in the strike-bound Asturian coalfields, but the state-owned Hunosa company was still seriously understaffed.

The number of miners absent from the morning shift—3,500—was almost the same as yesterday, but today all the strikers were employed.

At the height of the strike last week 13,000 miners were idle.

Although the study covers only the first six months of 1969, Mr. Naisbitt said students with liberal and other organizations with identifiable radical views, commitments and rhetoric were active in less than half of the white protests and in only 28 percent of all protests.

The study showed that 215,000 students actively participated in 283 major protests on the 232 campuses, which have a total student enrollment of 2,200,000. That is one-third of the national college student population.

Students in history have so many individuals taken potent drugs with so little information available as to actual and potential hazards.



BREAKING-IN RHYTHM—With the aid of daughters Tina (left) and Nancy, Frank Sinatra operated the business end of a jackhammer to break ground for a half-million-dollar medical education center at the Desert Hospital, in Palm Springs, Calif. Mr. Sinatra will raise funds for the center, named after his father.

Survey of 232 Colleges Finds Campus Conditions, Not War, Stir Most Student Protests

By John Herbers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (NYT).—The first complete study of student protest last year at colleges and universities shows that most were nonviolent and did not interrupt campus routine. The study also shows that new left groups were a minor factor and the protesters were less concerned with the Vietnam war and related issues than conditions on the campuses.

The study, covering 232 campuses between January and June of 1969, was conducted by the Urban Research Corporation of Chicago, a private commercial organization that monitors trends on the domestic scene and prepares reports for groups and institutions.

John Naisbitt, president of the corporation and former assistant to John W. Gardner when Mr. Gardner was Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, said many of the findings "seemed to contradict the general wisdom" about campus protests and disorders.

He said a formal study and analysis was undertaken when information coming into the corporation center in Chicago "seemed to contradict with many widespread impressions."

The study showed that 215,000 students actively participated in 283 major protests on the 232 campuses, which have a total student enrollment of 2,200,000. That is one-third of the national college student population.

Although the study covers only the first six months of 1969, Mr. Naisbitt said students with liberal and other organizations with identifiable radical views, commitments and rhetoric were active in less than half of the white protests and in only 28 percent of all protests.

The study showed that 26 percent of the protests involved blocking of classes or occupying a building so that its normal use was restricted. There were injuries in 22 percent and property damage in 19 percent of the protests.

Blacks were more successful than whites in having at least one demand granted by authorities.

"Demands made by white students alone and mixed groups were rejected more than twice as often as those made by black students," said Mr. Naisbitt. In 49 percent of the protests at least one black demand was met, the study showed.

When students asked for more power, they usually sought a larger voice in policy, not control or veto, the study showed. Students sought control in 4 percent of the protests.

The protests occurred on campuses of all sizes and in every region of the country. Schools with high admission standards had more protests.

J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and others have said that new left political groups were to blame for much of the campus unrest. However, the study found that "Students for a Democratic Society and other organizations with identifiable radical views, commitments and rhetoric were active in less than half of the white protests and in only 28 percent of all protests."

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Frank Folsom Dies at 75, Headed RCA

Played Key Role In TV's Early Days

SCARSDALE, N.Y., Jan. 14 (AP).—Francis Marion (Frank) Folsom, 75, master salesman who foresaw the fantastic growth of the television industry and, as president of RCA, helped to build it into a corporate giant, died at a daughter's home here Monday night after a short illness.

He had retired as president of RCA in 1967, but until his death remained a director and consultant to the communications conglomerate. He also was a director of the affiliated National Broadcasting Co.

Mr. Folsom became a director of RCA in 1943, six years before he assumed the presidency, and turned his merchandising talents to the electronic field.

He was credited with selling RCA's competitors on the potential of the infant television industry and playing a large role in its growth through his promotion of the sale of TV sets and the establishment of stations across the country.

During his tenure RCA's gross annual income grew from about \$397 million to \$1.1 billion.

Mr. Folsom joined RCA after playing an important part in the war effort in World War II. He was a member of the National Defense Advisory Commission, and served in procurement posts with the War Production Administration.

A native of Sprague, Wash., Mr. Folsom began his selling career at 16 as a clerk in the Lippman Wolfe department store in Portland, Ore., later moving to San Francisco and Sacramento.

Eventually he became vice-president in charge of merchandising of Montgomery Ward and Co., and executive vice-president and general manager of Goldblatt Brothers of Chicago.

He is survived by three daughters, a sister, 25 grandchildren and 11 great-grandchildren.

Jack L. Cooper

CHICAGO, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Jack L. Cooper, 51, believed to have been the first Negro radio personality in the United States, died Monday night.

Mr. Cooper did a weekly comedy show on WCAP in Washington in 1924 and four years later he began a 25-year career as host of "The All-Colored Hour" on WJAB (now WJOL) in Hammond, Indiana. He later was heard on several Chicago radio stations, continuing on the air until 1968.

As a young man Cooper fought 60 professional boxing bouts and later was a vaudeville comedian.

Wang Wei-chou

HONG KONG, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—Wang Wei-chou, 52, a former army commander and member of the Chinese Communist party central committee, has died, Peking radio said today.

Arthur Wiesenberger

ROME, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Arthur Wiesenberger, 69, an influential fund investment firm president of a New York investment firm bearing his name, died Monday in Rome, his family announced today.

Mr. Wiesenberger retired three years ago from Arthur Wiesenberger and Co. and for the two past years had lived in Rome. He wrote "The Wiesenberger Investment Report," considered by many as the textbook on mutual fund operations.

A native of New York and until his retirement a resident of Pound Ridge, N.Y., he is survived by his wife Frances and a son, Arthur F. Wiesenberger.

Jimmy Hanley

FETTERHAM, England, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Jimmy Hanley, 51, film star and television personality, died at his home here yesterday.

Mr. Hanley, who started his show business career as a circus barback rider, appeared in more than 60 British films.

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Ireland (cib) ... \$ 7,170	428	Yugoslavia (cib) ... \$ 35.00	15.00
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THIS OFFER FOR NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS ONLY

الهرالد تريبيون

Egypt Sees Raids Near Cairo As Proof Israel Is Nervous

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Egypt today denied Israeli air strikes in the vicinity of Cairo as "futile efforts to achieve 'political' and 'psychological' effects."

The attacks, which began a week ago, are "clear proof that Israel is laboring under a severe state of nervousness and tension," declared Cairo's chief spokesman, Ahmed Meguid.

Mr. Meguid did not elaborate on the possible causes for the "nervousness and tension." But he appeared to be alluding to agitation in Israel over recent U.S. proposals for a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, including a proposal for Israeli withdrawal from virtually all the land occupied in the 1967 war.

Since the breakdown of last month's Arab summit conference in Morocco, there have been suggestions and faint indications that some Arab leaders were looking more favorably to the U.S. proposals, which they had rejected in their initial form, as offering progress toward a political solution.

Mr. Meguid confirmed today that arrangements were under discussion for a visit to Cairo by William Scranton, the former governor of Pennsylvania, who toured the Middle East on a study mission for President Nixon after the 1968 elections.

No information has been made public on the purposes of a new visit here by Mr. Scranton, but he is expected to arrive today.

Israel Mised On Libya Deal, Eban Asserts

TEL AVIV, Jan. 14 (Reuters)—Foreign Minister Abba Eban today said Israel had been misled about France's decision to supply 50 Mirage jets to Libya.

Answering questions in the Knesset (parliament), Mr. Eban said the French Ambassador, Francis Hure, had assured him Jan. 6 that newspaper stories about a Franco-Libyan arms deal were exaggerated as to the amount of arms to be supplied and the nature of the negotiations.

Mr. Eban added that Israel was at the same time informed by other Western states that the French government had told them the deal concerned only about a dozen or 15 Mirages.

He said the situation resulting from France's arms deliveries "gives Israel more and more the right to expect from the United States the military and economic aid which it is requesting."

Referring to France's embargo on 50 Mirage jets, Mr. Eban said Israel had already paid for the jets, but that the French had refused to deliver them because of a sentimental attachment to Paris for previous aid.

Britain is different from France because Britain never broke its contract and always fulfilled its obligations, he said.

Mr. Eban said the French policy made France, together with the Soviet Union, the central factor in unbalancing security and the prospects of peace in the Middle East.

"These are the only two governments whose arms supply policies are entirely and unreservedly oriented, that is to say that the Soviet and French arms stores are open only for the Arab countries while they are sealed and closed in front of Israel," he added.

He said Israel had invested hundreds of millions of dollars in France by placing there contracts for arms which it could have bought elsewhere, but had not done so because of a sentimental attachment to Paris for previous aid.

Witness Tells of Bizarre Plot To Deep-Freeze 4 U.K. Jews

BRACKENELL, England, Jan. 14 (UPI)—A bizarre Arab-financed plot to kidnap four London Jews, freeze them in crates and fly them still frozen, to Jordan was alleged today by a court witness.

The witness was Ronald G. Hannan, 40, chief prosecution witness in the preliminary hearing of a former British Army captain accused of illegally possessing plastic explosives.

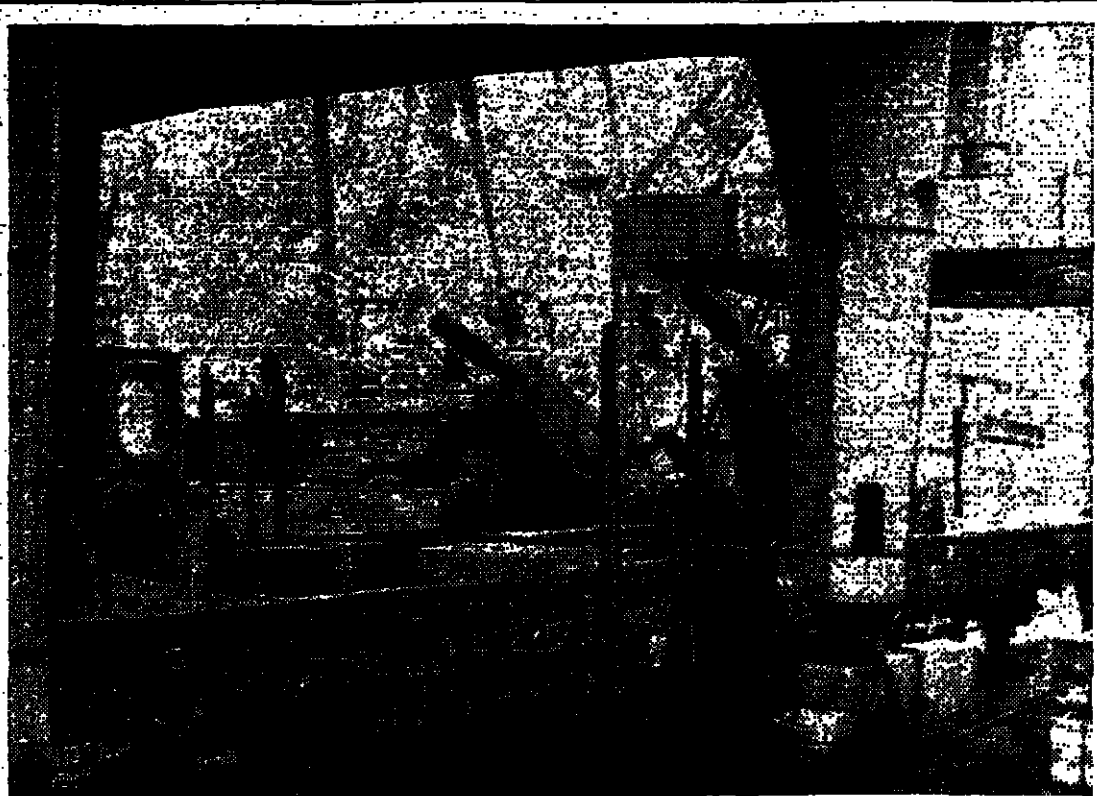
The prosecution alleges that Trevor Owen Williams, 40, intended to use the explosives to blow up an El Al Israeli jetliner for a \$75,000 fee. Mr. Williams was ordered bound over for trial.

Jordan Reports Clash With Israel Near Dead Sea

AMMAN, Jordan, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Jordanian and Israeli forces fought a ten-minute battle with mortars and machine guns near the Prince Abdullah Bridge, five miles north of the Dead Sea, late yesterday, a Jordanian military spokesman said today.

He said there were no Jordanian casualties. Arab guerrillas attacked an Israeli foot patrol early today with rocks and other weapons.

A spokesman for the Palestinian Armed Struggle Command announced the attack took place at Ghor Sidi, south of the Sea of Galilee in the northern Jordan Valley.



ARMS FOR ISRAEL—American-made World War II vintage artillery pieces ready for loading aboard the Israeli freighter Tamar (background) in Zeebrugge, Belgium.

U.S. Stands by Mideast Plan Despite Rejection by Russia

By Peter Grose

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI)—The United States stood by its support of the so-called "Rhodes formula" for future Arab-Israeli negotiations yesterday, despite the Soviet Union's rejection of the proposal.

The State Department said "deliberate ambiguity" in the Soviet position on a Middle East peace settlement had delayed, if not destroyed, international efforts to break the Arab-Israeli deadlock.

The department spokesman, Robert J. McCloskey, confirmed the authenticity of the Soviet note as reported in The New York Times (and the International Herald Tribune).

In describing the Soviet position as "negative and retrogressive," Mr. McCloskey took exception to one statement in the Russian document—the remark that the Russian opposition to early negotiations under the Rhodes formula "corresponds to the opinion" of Gunnar V. Jarring, the Swedish diplomat who serves as the United Nations mediator for such negotiations.

U.S. diplomats who have discussed this subject with Mr. Jarring do not agree that he is opposed to this negotiating procedure, Mr. McCloskey said.

Deliberate Ambiguity

The Rhodes formula, used between Israel and the Arab states in 1949-48, involves the deliberate ambiguity of whether the two sides are in direct negotiations or not. At Rhodes, Israeli negotiators sat in one hotel room, the Arabs in another, and the UN mediator, Ralph Bunche, moved between them.

Since the two sides occasionally sat down together in the same room, the Israelis claim that the Rhodes formula is the "direct negotiations" they have been seeking. The Arabs dispute this and say that actual negotiations proceeded only through the auspices of a mediator.

"We continue to feel that the Rhodes formula is the best arrangement by which the parties might come together," Mr. McCloskey said.

Soviet rejection of this point, he said, has produced a "pause" in the year-old talks between Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin and Joseph J. Sisco, Assistant Secretary of State for the Near East and South Asia. Mr. McCloskey added that he assumed the four-power talks at the UN would continue, however.

The spokesman said the administration was considering official publication of the U.S. proposals, to

Belgium Probes Reports of Arms Flow to Israel

By Peter Grose

BRUSSELS, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Belgium is investigating reports that U.S. weapons and military equipment are being shipped to Israel through the port of Zeebrugge, the Foreign Ministry disclosed today.

The Brussels newspaper Het Laatste Nieuws printed two pictures on its front page of equipment that it said had been shipped on the Israeli freighter Tamar yesterday. One picture showed five U.S. Army personnel carriers, the other showed two guns, apparently of 105-mm caliber.

Both the Brussels newspaper and the Antwerp paper, Gazet Van Antwerpen, reported that regular shipments of "old ammunition and weapons from U.S. depots in West Germany move through Zeebrugge. In the past, the shipments have been described as scrap to be sold in Italy. The Tamar was cleared for Naples.

They kept to their custom of announcing virtually nothing of substance, but Lord Caradon told newsmen: "We are not allowing any delay."

Big 4 Envoys Meet

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 14 (UPI)—The Big Four ambassadors met for more than four hours yesterday and diplomatic sources indicated progress in their search for a Middle East peace formula.

The envoys of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France met at the New York residence of Lord Caradon, the British Ambassador.

They kept to their custom of announcing virtually nothing of substance, but Lord Caradon told newsmen: "We are not allowing any delay."

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Sato Forms New Cabinet; 5 Keep Posts Little Change Seen In Japanese-U.S. Ties

TOKYO, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Premier Eisaku Sato, who led his Liberal Democratic party to victory in a year-end general election, formed a new cabinet today.

Mr. Sato, 68, who attributed the LDP triumph in the Dec. 31 election to his success in getting promises from President Nixon to return Okinawa to Japan by 1972, retained only five of his 18 ministers in forming the new cabinet.

Mr. Sato said on New Year's Day that his government would give priority to domestic issues, such as rising prices, air and water pollution and traffic safety, during 1970 rather than foreign issues.

The new cabinet was announced within hours after Mr. Sato was formally re-elected by the new House of Representatives in a special session.

5 Men Retained

The five men retained in their posts were Foreign Minister Ichiro Aichi, Finance Minister Takeo Fukuda, Education Minister Michio Sakata, State Minister Masuo Ariaki and Chief Cabinet Secretary Shigeru Horii.

Mr. Aichi's retention indicated that Mr. Sato had no intention of changing his government's policy of close alliance with the United States, party sources said.

Mr. Aichi, 63, has been foreign minister since 1968 and assisted the premier in the negotiations for the return of Okinawa.

Mr. Fukuda, 65, who has been mentioned as a possible successor to Mr. Sato, was retained chiefly to work on the budget for the new fiscal year, starting April 1.

Herter's Son Appointed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Secretary of State William F. Rogers yesterday named Christian A. Herter, son of the former secretary of state, to deal with international efforts to improve environmental and combat pollution.

Mr. Herter, 50, a Boston lawyer with foreign affairs experience, has been a vice-president of the Mobil Oil Corp.

Mr. Herter's appointment was announced by Rogers yesterday.

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French Utilities Workers Balk at Government Contract

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Gas and electricity workers across the country were reported today to have voted to turn down a government-proposed contract aimed at ending Communist-led labor's "systematic opposition to the government."

Although the final vote will not be announced until tomorrow, spokesmen for the Communist-led General Labor Confederation (CGT) indicated tonight that electricity workers had voted massively against the "progress contracts" that had been proposed by management of the state-run gas and electricity companies.

France's second and third-ranking unions, the Democratic Labor Confederation (CFDT) and Workers Force (FO) had earlier approved the contract, which called for wage increases linked to the price index. In return, the unions were to pledge no wildcat strikes during the two-year life of the contract.

Communist Claim

The CGT claimed that the government wanted to limit the right to strike through the contract. The union prepared the ballots so that a vote for the contract was a vote against the right to strike.

The CGT, France's largest union, represents about 56 percent of all gas and electricity workers, and makes the approval by the CFDT and FO largely meaningless. Last month's CGT strike by the CGT alone caused gas and electric cuts over much of the country.

Both the FO and CFDT opposed today's vote and denounced the CGT leadership, further widening the division that exists among French labor unions.

Europeans in NATO Wary Of Reds' Call for Parley

By Drew Middleton

BRUSSELS, Jan. 14 (UPI)—European members of the North Atlantic alliance are taking a more skeptical attitude toward the Soviet Union's proposal for a European security conference, U.S. officials said today.

The shift from last year's receptive attitude has withstood the most recent Soviet plea for an early conference. This was made in Moscow yesterday by Leonid Zamyatin, spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

The European attitude appears to be based on the belief that although the Russians have asked a great deal from the West as conditions for a conference, they have not as yet shown a willingness to enter substantive negotiations with the United States, Britain and France over access to West Berlin or to take a positive position regarding West Germany's efforts to establish closer relations with Poland and normalize its position with East Germany.

Neither the U.S. delegation, nor the European allies were moved by Mr. Zamyatin's statement that the Soviet Union takes a "favorable attitude" toward U.S. participation in the proposed conference. U.S. officials pointed out that the statement serves only to place American participation in a category separate from that of the European members of the proposed conference.

Basic Position

Since the NATO ministerial meeting in Brussels in early December, Canada and Italy have moved closer toward the basic position outlined in the communiqué.

This was that, although NATO was "receptive" to indications of willingness on the part of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact members to discuss measures to reduce tension, the allies wanted positive evidence from the Soviet Union in the talks with and about West Germany and Berlin and a substantive response to the West's

Red Parties Discuss Security Conference

MOSCOW, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Representatives of European Communist parties met here today to discuss the Kremlin's proposal for the convocation of an all-European security conference, informed East European sources said.

The session was not publicized and no details about it were disclosed. The sources said the meeting was organized to map a joint platform pushing the Soviet proposal.

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Champions of Good Wine Crown a New Title-Holder

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Tonight a little-known award was made, which proves that not all the old traditions are dying out as fast as it would often seem. The corner bistro where the habitués from the quarter stand for hours chewing the fat with the owner over a glass of good wine show no sign of surrendering to rush-em-through drugstores and ersatz pubs.

Granted that the wine in most Paris cafés is at best indifferent, there is nonetheless an elite scattered through the city where the wine is sometimes on the level that one might expect in the best restaurants. Rarely a great wine, but bottle for bottle, Beaujolais for Beaujolais or Sancerre for Sancerre, they often hold their own well out of their depth.

One little gastronomic magazine has made an exceptional effort to see to it that such places are given recognition even if the news only reaches wine-lovers.

Marcel Granicher, editor of La Table et la Route, has been naming the bistro in defense of good wine in Paris since 1954 and his latest laureate is a young man of 31.

The Winner

Michel Perrodo, winner of the Prix du Meilleur Pot, makes no secret of the fact that he owes much of the wine knowledge that brought him the prize to two previous and older winners, Jean Bouscarel of La Tartine at 24 Rue de Rivoli and Léon Gouin of Le Rubis at 10 Rue du Marché-Saint-Honoré, who were there to congratulate their protégé.

Mr. Perrodo broke out barrel after barrel of fine Beaujolais to a crowd of friends, colleagues and general wine-drinkers only

4 Italian Parties To Resume Talks On a Coalition

By Jon Winroth

ROME, Jan. 14 (AP)—The secretaries of all four Italian center-left parties got the green light yesterday from their leaders to resume talks aimed at putting together another coalition government for Italy.

The decision came in the wake of labor agitation affecting 220,000 employees of state-run tourist, agricultural and social security agencies, who are in the second day of a three-day strike.

The talks among the secretaries of the Christian Democrats, the Socialists, the Unitarian Socialist and the Republican parties were to begin later this week.

An agreement by the parties would give the country a government with a solid parliamentary majority after six months of office by an all-Christian Democrat minority cabinet led by Premier Mariano Rumor.

Mrs. Edward Kennedy Has Tonsils Removed

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—Mrs. Joan Kennedy underwent a tonsillectomy at New York's Lenox Hill Hospital this morning, a hospital spokesman said.

The wife of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D. Mass., arrived at the hospital yesterday.

Sen. Kennedy arrived at the hospital a few minutes before a hospital spokesman reported that Mrs. Kennedy was in the recovery room. The senator said that his wife was expected to remain at the hospital for two or three days.

Thomson to See Rumor

ROME, Jan. 14 (Reuters)—George Thomson, British Minister for European Affairs, will meet Italian Premier Mariano Rumor here tomorrow as part of Britain's diplomatic building for the start of negotiations on entry into the European Common Market.

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Dictated in Cairo?

The Soviet reply to United States proposals for a negotiated settlement in the Middle East is a disappointing exercise in diplomatic cowardice. Retreating from positions that American diplomats say the Russians had advanced in private conversations, the Soviet note seems designed to appease the most intransigent Arabs, as though dictated in Cairo.

The Soviets have accused the United States of being one-sided in favor of Israel. This certainly is not so, as the Israelis have loudly pointed out. The Russians have backed down from previous acceptance of the Rhodes formula as a basis for negotiation and have sought to play down the importance of negotiations between the parties directly concerned. They have insisted that Gaza be returned to Egypt, although this was not Egyptian territory before the 1947 war. And they have raised disturbing questions about their willingness to agree to arrangements at Sharm el-Sheikh to insure Israeli passage through the Straits of Tiran.

Most serious and inexplicable, except as an echo of President Nasser's unreasonable position, is Soviet insistence that a "package" settlement must cover "the entire area of the Middle East," presumably including Syria. This is an impossible demand so long

as the Syrians refuse to have anything to do with the Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1967, which the U.S.S.R. insists it fully supports.

In spite of these and other sweeping concessions to Arab intransigence, Moscow has been careful not to foreclose further discussion of the American proposals. The Soviet charge that the American document is one-sided is qualified by the phrase, "in its present form." While ruling out the Rhodes formula as "not expedient," the Soviets suggest "it should be possible to find a proper form" for the intermediary role of Ambassador Jarring. The note does recognize the right of "the vessels of all countries" to pass through the Straits of Tiran and the Suez Canal.

The U.S.S.R. thus has kept the door ajar for further talks with the United States and among the Big Four. But talk is not enough. As the Kremlin note itself concedes, "the ever-deteriorating situation in the Middle East... demands urgent steps to promptly establish just and stable peace in the area."

Such steps will not be possible until the Soviet Union musters the courage to confront its Arab clients with a clear call for reasonable and necessary concessions comparable to those the United States has honorably proposed to its friends in Israel.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Bonn's Triple Probe

Chancellor Willy Brandt clearly runs the risks of being whipsawed by heading into separate but simultaneous negotiations with three Communist countries—the Soviet Union, Poland and East Germany. But he is doing so in the belief that a working relationship with a reluctant East Germany, his chief objective, can only be achieved with the help of Moscow and Warsaw. The question now is whether that gamble will pay off.

East Berlin's Communist party leader, Walter Ulbricht, has agreed to talks this month. But he wants to talk about a draft treaty according to full international recognition to East Germany. The Soviet Union and Poland delayed their dialogues with West Germany—on treaties accepting present borders and renouncing the use of force—until Mr. Ulbricht made his proposal. Now, as Mr. Brandt's proposed treaty draft is awaited, the Soviet press has been warning indirectly that rejection of the Ulbricht terms might hamper Bonn's efforts to improve relations with other Communist states.

Rarely have semantics and legal niceties played as large a role in diplomacy. Mr. Ulbricht's objective is to consolidate the status quo, reinforce his regime and freeze the division of Germany. Bonn's objective, as stated by President Helmut Schmidt, is "to protect the unity of the German nation." Mr. Brandt says that he has stopped speaking about "reunification," which implies going back to a single German "nation-state." But he also has said that he is thinking of "other models by which one can reach a kind of union."

Whether that other model would be federation, confederation, joint membership in a united Europe or some more tenuous structure that would enable East and West Germans to live and work together, Bonn's stated aim is to erode, not preserve, the

division of Germany. It is to change, not freeze, the status quo.

What makes agreement conceivable is the time factor in Mr. Brandt's concept. He believes that a long period of detente will be needed to erode the division of Germany. His aim now is simply one of "leaving a door open somewhere" for some ultimate form of German unity once cooperation replaces confrontation.

The only agreement that is possible, therefore, is one resembling the glass that can be described both as half-empty and half-full. To the East it will be an agreement that maintains the division of Germany for a long period. To the West it will be one that keeps open the door for unity after a long period.

There are pitfalls on both sides. The four-power status of Berlin and the access routes from West Germany could be compromised by a poorly drafted agreement. East Germany must be careful not to become too "sovereign" and "independent" lest it lose its present duty-free access, through trade with West Germany, to Europe's Common Market. That is why Mr. Ulbricht agreed recently with Mr. Brandt that the relationship of East to West Germany cannot be that of a "foreign country."

Mr. Brandt's flexibility gives him many cards to play: trade credits, recognition of existing borders, abandonment of the Hallstein Doctrine. But, in return he wants freer movement of people, ideas and goods between East and West Berlin and between East and West Germany. Few things worry Mr. Ulbricht more. Yet there are hints that the liberalization would be great enough for Mr. Brandt if East Germany became not another Austria but another Yugoslavia.

In his perspective, the negotiations that lie ahead will certainly be long and difficult. But the possibility of agreement cannot be ruled out.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

French Role in Biafra

Biafra having collapsed, France is cultivating the Arab countries as customers, to make capital of human slaughter and suffering in another area of crisis.

The Biafran tragedy tells two warning bells. First, let the French role serve as the gravest warning against the intervention of big-power politics and commercial interests. Second, let the conflict warn against the appalling cost of tribal animosities and their spurious leaders, wherever they may be encountered in Africa.

—From East African Standard (Nairobi).

Relief for Ibos

Iboland has now lost its independent channel for information and for food. The killing must not only stop, and the food must not only get in, but they must be seen to do so, by the Ibos and by the world outside.

A new team of foreign observers may be unacceptable to Nigerian pride, and in any case their movements may be too restricted. This gap can be filled by foreign journalists,

though less well if Lagos selects which journalists to admit.

Nigeria's insistence that all relief must pass through its own overstrained administrative machine also looks unwise. The 800 tons it has so far dispatched will not feed the Ibos for one day.

—From the Guardian (London).

The talking goes on and on and the children in Biafra are dying. Each hour another 2,000. It is a catastrophe the like of which the world has seldom seen. Where are all the transporters that should be roaring to Nigeria full of supplies? They are parked on runways in Britain and the United States. Not so much as one bottle of aspirin is at present in the air, and governments make statements about humanity.

This is not a time for erecting blatant obstructions to saving babies' lives. If Gen. Gowon wants to prove the sincerity of his pledge to help the wretched Biafrans, now is the time to open up the airfields and let the planes fly in.

—From the Daily Sketch (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Jan. 15, 1895

SHANGHAI—Chang-Yin-Huan, one of the peace envoys to Japan, arrived here late last night on his way to Yokohama. He has a suite of 56 persons. Shao-Yao-Lien, his colleague, who has been awaiting him here, has a suite nearly as large. The Cantonese are opposed to peace envoys being sent to Japan. They assert that the Japanese invasion must in the end be rolled back before the mass of Chinamen.

Fifty Years Ago

Jan. 15, 1920

NEW YORK—Property worth \$25,000,000 was stolen here by thieves during the past year, according to figures compiled by officials of 52 burglary insurance companies. While the wave of prosperity throughout the country has generally reduced robberies, particularly in the large cities, not only have the thefts in New York been larger but have been from 30 to 40 percent more numerous than ever before.



'I Haven't Agreed to Any Armistice.'

Big Power Nightmare

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—An odd thing is now happening in world politics. The small and middle nations, which used to be afraid that the United States and the Soviet Union would blow up the world, now seem to be afraid that Washington and Moscow will get together and organize the world in their own national interests and against the interest of many other nations.

This is what happens when there is no world order that can change the status quo and correct the inequities and brutalities between nations. If the principles of the United Nations cannot resolve disputes or relieve the historic grievances of nations, then the power of the great nations becomes the judge.

The latest evidence of the point is in Israel. It is passionately opposed to the American proposals for what the Nixon administration regards as a fair and balanced solution of the Middle East crisis. It insists that the United States is "imposing" a settlement that would destroy the sovereignty and security of the Israeli state.

All this is denied by Secretary of State Rogers, and by Joe Sisco, who is carrying the burden of the American policy and its defense. They insist that they are carrying out the principles of the UN Security Council on the Middle East, which the Israeli government has accepted or at least agreed to cooperate with; that they have not changed their policy; and that they are not trying to "impose" a settlement, as John Foster Dulles did in 1957, but are merely attempting to get Israel and the Arab states into negotiations on the main questions of boundaries, refugees, sovereignty and security of the Israeli state.

None of this is getting anywhere. In fact, it is getting worse every day, for nobody will release all the documents that will clarify the facts; everybody is arguing his own case and leaking the documents that support his arguments; and the main thing that worries the Israelis—and has produced their violent reaction both in Jerusalem and the United States—is not being discussed at all.

What really worries the Israelis—if one dare guess about this emotional combination of back-room and propaganda arguments—is that the United States, in their view, has been making concessions to Moscow which may help win Moscow's support of Vietnam and disarmament at the expense of Israel's vital security interests in the Middle East.

Israeli officials do not charge that the Nixon administration is doing this consciously. What troubles them is the thought that the United States is concentrating, not primarily about the regional problem in the Middle East, but about its own interests in reaching an understanding on larger questions with the Soviet Union, and making concessions to Moscow and the Arabs in the process at the expense of the security of Israel.

Nobody in Washington, of course, admits that this is true. As a matter of fact, there is strong feeling here that the United States must somehow get out of Vietnam in order to deal with the much more serious problems of Soviet penetration into the Middle East and the eastern Mediterranean.

Still, the fears of the Israelis are not unfounded. The Nixon administration's main problems lie with getting out of Vietnam and getting

an arms agreement that will enable them to cut the military budget and transfer at least \$30 billion a year to the economic, social and racial problems of the American cities.

To achieve these goals they have to get some cooperation from the Soviets—maybe not in Vietnam, but certainly in the strategic arms limitations talks—and the Israelis know this very well.

Wording Changed

This is what explains the anxiety of the Israeli government about what they call the "erosion" of the American position on the boundaries between Israel and Egypt, and Israel and Jordan. And they have a point. Between last March and now, the wording of the American position has changed under Soviet pressure in favor of the Arab states. And this will be clear when the whole record is published, as it undoubtedly will be within the next few days.

The United States has tried to help Israel as best it can and in

the meanwhile has tried to defend its national interests by compromising with the Soviet Union and the Arab states, but it has risked the confidence of Israel in the process.

Israel has sought to deal with this problem by attacking the American position and mobilizing its friends in the United States to challenge the State Department, but after Vietnam, arguments in the United States for heroic postures in favor even of old allies is not very effective.

The mood of the Nixon administration now is nationalistic, and even slightly chauvinistic. It is proclaiming American interests and looking for peace and arms limitation, which means looking for an arrangement with the Soviet Union within certain limitations. Not all the expense of other nations, but just enough to make not only the Israelis but the European allies wonder about the consequences of a new Washington-Moscow understanding on the organization of the world.

Letters

Pro-Zionist?

From Dec. 29 through Jan. 5, the NYT published six letters dealing with the Middle East. All were pro-Zionist and one or two so arrogant as to be virtually racist. They amounted to a total of 260 printed lines.

Surely you receive anti-Zionist letters also. By not publishing any during this period you no doubt mean to help silence the minority of Jews, and most of their sincere friends, who consider Israel an unjustifiable, expansionist enterprise.

By this systematic pro-Zionist censorship you perhaps also mean to express your own "chutpah" of the Israeli position. What a shame to have your editorial of Jan. 3 entitled "The Gumbo Affair."

To be sure, on Dec. 27 you did publish a letter from Beirut (25 lines), but one whose ultimate implications were largely anti-Jewish and not anti-Israel. Sophisticated Zionists do indeed encourage and exploit anti-Semitism so as to augment the influx of Jews into Palestine and to promote contempt for the Palestinian and other Arabs, hoping thereby to speed up the construction of the Zionist empire.

You are evidently putting the body and the soul of your newspaper at the disposal of a discredited cause. Naturally, you sometimes get reprimanded by other Zionists for your occasional pretenses at less one-sided reporting and editorializing. By consistently publishing such letters as the above you no doubt mean to provide a further gauge of your objective devotion to Zionism.

Cases of sold-out integrity were no less frequent among German journalists. But with all the Nazis' "chutpah" and with all their success in military campaigning and in convincing even most humane Germans that anti-Nazi equals anti-German, they lost.

BEN NELSON.

Untimely Tax Cut

Now that the tax bill has become law it is amusing to reflect that in a period when liberals and most conservatives, the New Left and the New Right, agree that much more must be done in America about poverty and pollution and crime and the cities, no single political leader of any ideological complexion raised an insistent voice and said:

"Now is NOT the time to reduce income taxes on the middle and upper income groups."

All we hear about is the need for excise or sales taxes to stem inflation, which will hit the lower income groups harder than the rest of us.

The record is clear that the recent tax law was not primarily designed to raise money to solve the nation's problems but to reduce the taxpayer's burden whether he needed it or not. Yet the situation calls for anything for raising more in taxes rather than less. It will cost billions to deal with the problems we all claim we wish to solve. The fault lies with all of us—with the Establishment in power and those who wish to replace it. The latter failed to lift a finger to obtain the means to change the conditions they so vociferously protest. Both groups used the cost of the Vietnam conflict as an excuse for inaction. But what moral or other justification is there for such abdication. Taxes and the cost of living are high but "most people never had it so good."

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.

London.

Beyond the Pale

In the article on Tennessee (Jan. 10-11), Mary Hume was misinformed, and so misinformed her readers, when she said that the French Academy had "39 members of pale distinction."

Many of these 39 were or still are at the head of the list. For example, novelist-playwrights like Henry de Montherlant and Francois Mauriac; dramatists such as Marcel Pagnol and Marcel Achard; film director Rene Clair; not to speak of leading historians, critics, diplomats, scientists, etc.

Now, if Sartre, Malraux, and a few other proud individuals are not members of "the Company," as the Academy refers to itself, this is due, in part at any rate, to the fact that they are not inclined, understandably so in a way, to make the rounds and "visit" the other 39 members to enlist their votes for election.

As for Inconnu, it is hardly a compliment for him to be associated with so much "pale distinction," should he be elected.

MAURICE KUTZ.

Paris.

Is Civil War Inevitable?

African Nationhood

By Arnold Beichman

LONDON—The Nigerian civil war has ended after 22 months of agony for a state and a people which came to independence with such high hopes and magnificent prospects, more so than any other ex-African colony, a decade ago. As one contemplates the price paid by the peoples of Nigeria in lives and treasure because of civil wars created for them half a century ago by the British Colonial Office, a question arises as to whether other African states, similarly created during the 19th-century European "scramble for Africa," can succeed in their nation-building aspirations without the same kind of bloodshed and civil war as went on in Nigeria.

To avert such catastrophes, the Organization of African Unity at its 1963 founding meeting agreed, as one of its first decisions, that existing boundaries in Africa were sacrosanct. The OAU member states knew perfectly well that existing African frontiers were the result of fierce competition among the European powers for colonial territories rather than the outgrowth of consideration to the existing tribal concentrations. Yet the OAU members believed that to undertake frontier rectification, no matter how justified objectively, or to support any and all cries for self-determination, could only lead to military adventures and the severest economic setbacks, in the states involved.

Internal Contrasts Beyond that, the emerging African states realized that within their own gerrymandered borders lived innumerable tribes with different languages (at least 28 are spoken in Congo-Kinshasa), different histories, cultures and religions; that some tribal lands had lots of rainfall and exploitable minerals while others in the same country were scrub with few assets above or below ground.

Most African leaders believe that to legalize secessionist movements could only mean an epidemic of intertribal wars. Thus, from the outset of the Biafra rebellion, the OAU agreed that the secession was an internal matter not to be supported under any circumstances. Last September, the OAU summit conference in Addis Ababa voted 36 to 4 that it was "in the overriding interest of Africa" that Nigeria's territorial unity be maintained.

The OAU Consultative Committee on Nigeria comprised Emperor Haile Selassie, who faces secessionist demands in Ethiopia, President Mobutu, who has thus far succeeded in keeping together the Congo-Kinshasa after the long Katanga struggle, and President Adjufo of Cameroun, who has his own border problems.

For that matter, what African or Asian country doesn't have border problems or peoples within those borders who reject any melting-pot theory? (Nor is this internal restiveness confined to the Third World. Belgium, Canada and even Switzerland have restless minorities of their own.) This is not to say that the secessionist mood afflicts not merely a huge subcontinental land mass, equal in size to Texas and Oregon combined, like Nigeria, but smaller countries as well.

Nothing innate in the "African" character, not inherent in African history created this perilous economic situation. According to a study by the Economic Commission for Africa two years ago, Africa's low economic growth results from noneconomic factors, that is, political disturbances and their consequences. As examples, they cited Algeria and the then Belgian Congo which, in 1960, together accounted for more than 14 percent of Africa's gross domestic product. During 1960-1965, their GDP per head fell 5 percent each year because of war and civil strife. The final figures are not yet in for Nigeria but the 30 months of civil strife have severely shaken its onetime high growth rate. And of the remaining 49 independent countries, about 22 of the 33 have since 1960 gone through military coups or mutinies.

The end of Nigeria's civil war could be the occasion for the establishment of a new order of priorities among the African states. The No. 1 priority ought to be to seek elimination of border quarrels and the kind of tribal regionalism which leads to civil wars like the one which still rages after almost three years between the Arab rulers of Sudan and the Christianized African tribes to the south. Perhaps the model to follow would be "divided by mutual agreement" by which Singapore withdrew from Malaysia without bloodshed and struggle. Anything else could mean the death of Africa.

Between the Jaws

A microstate like Gambia lies fearfully between the jaws of Senegal. And here is Africa's paradox: the peoples of both Gambia and Senegal are kin; their language, for the most part, is Wolof, yet because the former was once British and the latter French, Gambia's ruling elites insist on separation and mutter about Senegalese imperialism. It is a tribute to Leopold Senghor's statesmanship that Senegal, of which he is president, has no pretense to lay claim to Gambia or to inspire separatist movements.

If there is a modicum of victory in Nigeria's tragedy, it is for those African governments and those non-African states, like Britain and the United States, which believe that secessionist struggles would mean a return to the primitive political primitivism which made Africa's position a century ago so inexpensive an exercise in European imperialism. The Soviet Union, which also supported the federal government, did so for two obvious reasons:

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In Saigon: Only a Distant Rumble

In Saigon:

By Naomi Barry

SAIGON—If you've never been here before, you set out with a slightly queasy stomach because you don't know what to expect. Still, 40,000 tourists were supposed to have come last year. Non-military tourists stay, no visa is required. The beaches from Hong Kong are always full.

Before take-off, Hong Kong port looked like a dock for cargo ships, there were so many crates and cartons checked in as baggage. At least 90 percent of the passengers are Vietnamese women. Most of the others were Occidental businessmen, because everybody is trying to grab some kind of a piece of the agency.

At Saigon airport was even more of a jumble. The knowledge is just walked behind the counters and picked out their bags of merchandise. There was a lot of traffic was a lot of Japanese salesmen. Imagine a maelstrom of Indones, Sushkis and Yamabes with some effects.

The girls took their long A-1 coats under their seats. The effect isn't as pretty as when France's handbags used to float around the bicycles, but the bicycles are now almost obsolete. The motor scooters, mums, make up school students, teens, make up elderly Mandarins with beards, families of five. Italians have a foothold on the streets as well. The only public transport is a three-wheeled ricksha fitted with a cage behind into which you are shoo-horned two facing each other.

The head of the AID mission is having an evening garden party for the Davis Cup team. "How did you feel about coming to Saigon?" I asked Arthur. "Well, before I came I was scared. But as you can see, it's not what you think."

The Vietnamese guests crowded around Ashe for photographs.

Next morning beneath the misty sun, the U.S. team played the Village team on the hard surface court of the Cercle Sportif. Under the French, the Vietnamese couldn't belong to the Cercle Sportif but that was over. In the distance, an occasional rumble might have been mistaken for thunder. Sunday morning in Saigon. Anybody for tennis?

The famous trees on Nguyen Huu, the celebrated boulevard, are coming down. More room for the scooters. And, besides the gas fumes had given the trees a blight. (Rather similar to the situation on the Boulevard Raspail in Paris.) Other- wise Saigon is still a tree-shaded city. You can spy the American military base on the Saigon are hard to come by.

Dinner at the Two Crabs was sensational and consisted of the restaurant's four specialties: fried rolls of crab meat, noodle soup with chicken and crab, fried noodles with crab, steamed fish with chili sauce and a head. Breakfast at the Continentals (coffee, toast and one croissant) was \$2. An eight-room air-conditioned villa was advertised in the Saigon Post for 200,000 piastres or about \$1,700 a month, which seemed the going rate for several other choices.

In the fevered atmosphere of an over-heated economy, it was a relief to meet a cultivated ascetic like Ton: That Thien, dean of social sciences at Saigon's Van Hanh University. He is the only full-time professor on the staff and his monthly salary is \$40.

Of professors (and the country has so few) would on a hourly basis and journey between the four universities of South Vietnam. Piece-work is five times as remunerative, but the slender, aristocratic Thien said, "They are perhaps less motivated than I am. I prefer to be loyal to one institution."

He has a bachelor of sciences.

"Someone with my qualifications gets many job offers, including possibilities abroad. They are tempting. But who is going to worry about education in this poor country to help repair the damage to our youth? I feel a moral obligation."

"We manage. My wife works as a representative of European drug companies. I make a little money writing articles for foreign publications. We don't eat much."

Last year he won the prestigious \$10,000 journalism prize established by the late President Ramon Magasaysay of the Philippines.

"The first time I ever made big money," he said, "it was stimulating."

The big money didn't make him change his point of view. With \$3,000, he set up a few scholarships. "I wanted to encourage our young people that there could be something. Right now, in our society the intellectual is despised. Especially, because by training, we feel the need for analyzing and criticizing."

Some of the money went for pressing necessities. There was a gift to his old university at Hue, which is functioning again.

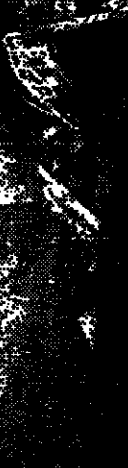
Next was part aside for the collection of a variety of plants (Sweet Orchid), his daughter, now ten. Recently, he and his wife adopted a two-year-old abandoned orphan girl.

"I love kids," he said, and considering the situation, the words had weight.

Then had with him the copy for his book he was planning to insert in the Vietnam Guardian — he was its managing editor until he decided to devote himself to education.

"I really wanted to run a big ad in The New York Times, but that would have cost \$3,500."

The text read, "Your Help



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Needed. For \$600,000—the price of a military helicopter—a faculty with 1,600 students can be maintained for 30 years.”

He wants the money for teachers and for buildings, not for curriculum. At Van Hanh University, only one-half of the students can be squeezed into the existing classrooms and auditoriums.

“Technical training must come from the West, but the cultural and moral values must come from ourselves,” he said. “Otherwise we will always be rootless. It will take two generations to redress our situation. I am not interested in diplomas, but in developing intellectuals who can generate new ideas.”

Ton That Thien was brought up in the precepts of Confucius. Nonetheless, he is said to



Associated Press.

replacing bikes in Saigon.

be the only professor in South Vietnam who teaches Marx and Lenin.

"Our students—most of them are poor as grass—must get some knowledge of what they are being asked to fight against.

"This war has given some of our people comfort they have never known. Do you really think that will make them ready to die—to preserve comfort?

"The quality of a country depends on the quality of its people. A country goes as its education grows."

I

Lalique, whose grandfather, René, started the famous firm. *"Long before he tackled glass, my grandfather designed jewelry."*


That grandfather was quite a man and Miss Lalique, who nurses enormous admiration for him, lives in his former atelier, which she's transformed in handsome modern interiors.

"He came from a humble farming family in Champagne," she said, "and never went to art school." An unusually gifted artist, he came to Paris in 1870 and started designing jewels for Boucheron and other brilliant names around the Place Vendôme. After a while, feeling sure of himself, he got married and opened his own little business.

"He was really ahead of his time," Miss Lalique said. "He pushed the idea that jewelry could mean more than just expensive stones and that design was more significant. He loved working with glass, translucent enamel, baroque pearls and all the semi-precious stones which were highly neglected in those days."

The result was poetic Art Nouveau jewelry, full of plump naiads swimming in fanciful sea-weed seas. Miss Lalique still owns a few pieces, including a choker centered by entwined enameled leaves. From jewelry, the grandchild moved over to glass and started working for perfume houses. "In those days women treasured their perfume bottles and proudly displayed them on their *coiffeuses*."

After that, the versatile grand-



Marie-Claude Lalique

father (who also dabbled with wrought iron, bookbinding and even architecture) finally settled for just glass and opened a large factory in Lorraine which is still the center of this world-known industry.

Miss Lalique, the only granddaughter, was sent to the Arts Decoratifs School and it's a miracle how much of her grandfather's artistic qualities she has inherited. A tall, elegant woman, she's a bit Art Nouveau herself with a flexible swan neck and calm, water-lily eyes. After she finished school, she started designing for the family shop on Rue Royale, "just about everything. Salad bowls, candelabras, decanters, glasses, sandwiches, vases." For the last ten years, she's been responsible for all the new pieces that have come up in the Lalique line. One of her

New York. Jewelry, she feels, can be one of the most interesting expressions of an era. "Look at the fabulous Renaissance jewelry," she said. "Jewelry is one of the few luxury media we have left to reflect our times because art is becoming more and more utilitarian."

Her own jewelry is reminiscent of her grandfather's with all the curvey, graceful Art Nouveau touches, but she also has a very personal understanding of modern design. Her necklaces don't just circle the neck—they curve around and follow the décolleté's shape. The best one is a supple gold string ending in a spectacular sea-weed, in two shades of gold.

Despite her sense of tradition, Miss Laigue would like to go further. "I wouldn't mind doing aluminum jewelry to fit the five and dime stores," she said.

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etc...
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As European Shows Begin

ROME, Jan. 14 (AP).—Rome's fashion designers agreed today to raise the pay for their models and thus forestalled a strike which had threatened to force the cancellation of the spring-summer fashion shows.

The Model Union, which had called an eight-day strike, coincided with the scheduled fashion collection for the new season. Fashion houses gave a percent raise on the \$25,000 to \$400 for the girls used to it for each day of modeling.

The walkout was called off in a compromise decision. Representatives for the two sides agreed on a raise of about 17 percent. The models will from now on get 29,000 lire (\$46.50) a minimum for modeling for 45 days.

The latest menace hit the sellers while they were still reeling from the effects of Italy's economically troubled last autumn.

In December, the settlement of a seamstresses' strike for increased wages and shorter working hours started to make heavy inroads on the already strained finances of the fashion houses. Rocking fabric sales caused by unrest in the textile industry have added to the burden.

These factors, combined with a influenza epidemic, have produced crisis conditions in the giant salons of the "alta moda." The new collections are being prepared in time due to superhuman last-minute efforts.

Rome fashion week will run from Jan. 16 to 22 with 15 houses due to present their collections, including men's wear.

Meanwhile in England, where



NEW WORLD LOOKS—F designers, Norman Norell, for spring and summer, yellow dress banded with a midi-length candy-stripe U.S. designers are showing the New York Couture Bu

spring and summer collections are currently being shown. Harde, Amies proposed a mid-calf length for the 1970s.

But Amies, who makes some of the queen's clothes, did not



Associated Press.

on one of America's top
 me these two ways to look
 70. At left, a full-length
 chunky jewels; at right, a
 dress. Norell and other
 their collections during
 ness Council's press week.

ave himself out on a limb
 yesterday. "The designer can
 only suggest," he noted on the
 program. His own suggestion
 was skirts in tweed that just

cleared the knee or down to mid-length, in softer materials, cut on the bias. The only models that showed were for evening.

More indications of a long spring and summer came today from Jörn Langberg, who did the "Diorling" collection for the Christian Dior Boutique in London. Since Langberg works in close collaboration with Dior in Paris, his ready-to-wear collection may be taken as a firm stry in the wind.


The Diorling designer favors straight skirts to the bottom of the waist. Another trend to note is skirt blouses with long, full sleeves, caught into buttoned cuffs and tied in a big bow at the neckline. The gypsy (hippie) influence showed up in shortkaulis and skirting in small-waisted, full-skirted, puff-sleeved dresses that stopped just below the knee.

Also showing today was Maitlis whose hems were either just above the knee or at mid-calf. No further openings are scheduled in London until Hachasse and Hartnell show on Feb. 4 and 5.

After the London and Rome shows, buyers and the fashion press will head for Spain, where Elie Benhayan and Pertegaz will show. The official fashion week dates are Jan. 22 to 25, ten of Madrid's 3 openings will take place Jan. 23.

Yves Saint Laurent and Molyneux will lead off in Paris on Jan. 26, followed by Givenchy. Then, Courrèges, Balmain, Ungaro and Chanel the next day. Dior, Patou and Carin show on Jan. 28. The Paris week finishes Jan. 30.

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June

By Margaret Cummings

NEW YORK (WFO).—Rudi Gernreich, whose name means pornography in the circles is thinking about slution and over-population now.

The slight, 47-year-old California designer drolly came out in a topless bathing suit in 64, but he was very serious on other day at a Montgomery Ward speak-in on fashion for the seventies.

Asked during a panel discussion at the Waldorf what a thirty-two woman of the seventies could peak in her suitcase, he said three words: "A gas mask."

"People," he said, "who are dressing romantic suit and tuxedo clothes are not facing the problems of the world—those of famine and over-population. They should be totally utilitarian to represent the age we're living in. Fashion has become an expression of social and political attitudes toward it."

Another fast Viennese-born Gernreich feels most men and women don't face it is that called sex.

"We are fooling ourselves in eternal youth thing. Youth one thing, but there are all

kinds of other things and were
 trying to skip that period in be-
 tween. It's a terrible mistake,
 and we're the losers.
 "There should be a definite
 division between the way the
 young and the older dress.
 There is a time when the body
 should not be accentuated. It
 can be very grand when it's
 covered up, but the important
 thing is to admit that it's no
 longer young."
 Mr. Germain's design proto-
 types included black and white-striped
 miniskirt bikinis. He added a top
 this time: to the man. The
 sewed-off tank tops and bikini
 bottoms were worn under white
 canvas pants with black and
 white-striped belts. The male
 and female models stripped
 simultaneously.

On the Ar

Maurice Béjart's Ballet of the
 Twentieth Century is in Paris
 for a month-long stand at the
 Théâtre National Populaire
 with "A la Recherche
 de..." (Jan. 15-18 and Feb. 1-
 4), "Le Voyage" and "All Fleurs,
 Convergence" (Feb. 23-24), and
 "Mouvement de Temps Présent"
 (Feb. 7-18). From Jan. 16 to

Unisex clothes, Mr. Gerneirch said, are the result of "women's" emancipation through the pill, which has also changed the role of the man."

"The seduction principle of women's clothing no longer applies," he said. "The mystique is gone, so men and women can dress similarly or alike."

Mr. Gerneirch, who has a tiny and languidly drawing on his tiny brown, elegant and slightly arching a reddish eyebrow when he makes some argument, as he did with that comment, added:

"Men and women are different in spirit and the kids who are dressing alike know that. The spiritual differences become more obvious."

Mr. Gerneirch and Clodagh of Dublin, a designer in her twenties, agreed that clothes

Agenda

Part 2 there will also be an exhibit of photographs, films and other material relating to the company in Pavilion 9 of the Bazaar.

The rock opera "Tommy" will be presented by The Who Jan. 17, 23 and 24 at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées in Paris.

size, probably with "welded construction" rather than seams, to cut down flaring-rim line.

"Or I'd like to see insulated, spray body paint," added Clodagh. "We could go through a car wash and be through with it. Far too much time is taken up with dressing and that bothers me, when there are so many important things to be involved in."

Other Ward designer consultants, Americans Eve Stillman and Melba Holston; Italians Alessandra Simonetti and Alessandra Fiumi; and French and Parisian Philippe Heintz said the midi (mid-calf) length will in the next few years replace the mini-skirt for general dress.


"It will take a few years, just as it took a few years for the mini to become popular," said Miss Stillman.

Miss Clodagh ("I hate it") and Mr. Gernreich dissented.

"The midi will be around," prophesied Mr. Gernreich, who is currently writing a play and designing furniture, "but it will be a disaster in the stores."

"We are still in a revolutionary period and in an age of turmoil a definite statement must be made in fashion—short or long. An in-between thing like the midi doesn't do it."

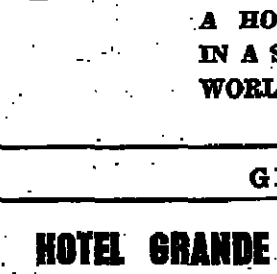
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On the Arts Agenda


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Feb. 3 there will also be an exhibit of photographs, films and other material relating to the company in Pavilion 9 of the Hall.

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Zurich	34.97	34.97		
Paris (12.5 kilo)...	36.27	36.03		
U.S. dollars per ounce.				

Market Summary

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U.S. Indictment Names Swiss Bank, Manager

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (NYT).—A U.S. indictment today named a Swiss bank and its general manager as having violated U.S. securities laws.

The indictment, announced by U.S. Attorney Robert M. Morgenthau, marked the second time that Swiss bank has been charged with violating U.S. securities laws. In 1968, the bank was indicted for allegedly violating U.S. securities laws by selling U.S. securities to Swiss investors.

The indictment charged that the bank, Bank of America, had violated U.S. securities laws by selling U.S. securities to Swiss investors. The bank's general manager, Mr. Robert M. Morgenthau, was also named in the indictment.

The indictment was filed in the Southern District of New York. It charged that the bank had violated U.S. securities laws by selling U.S. securities to Swiss investors. The bank's general manager, Mr. Robert M. Morgenthau, was also named in the indictment.

U.S. Banks Report Gains In Earnings

Bank of America Had 14.8% Jump in '69

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—Bank of America reported today a 14.8 percent jump in profits for 1969.

The bank's earnings rose to \$152.3 million from \$132.6 million in 1968. Deposits rose 3 percent to \$221.7 billion at the end of 1969, and total assets, at \$355.7 billion, showed a 5.8 percent jump over the year before.

Other banks reported gains as well. First National City Bank of New York reported a 10.5 percent jump in earnings to \$100.5 million from \$90.9 million in 1968. Citicorp reported a 10.5 percent jump in earnings to \$100.5 million from \$90.9 million in 1968.

Inventory Levels Cut Back in U.S.

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (NYT).—The likelihood of a recession this year appeared lessened yesterday after the government issued a report on the sensitive sector of the economy—business inventories.

The Commerce Department reported that business at all levels—manufacturing, wholesale and retail—sharply reduced inventory pile-ups in November, after a large increase in October.

Recessions have typically been preceded by a large inventory buildup. Economists regarded yesterday's report, combined with the trend of inventories in the months before October, as evidence that this particular cause of recession was not likely to be powerful in the present situation.

With the automobile industry apparently taking the lead, business is cutting back production quickly rather than letting inventories pile up at the factory or retail level. Thus, despite the start of a new model year, dealer inventories of cars held level in November instead of rising.

The best measure of whether inventories are too large or too small is the movement in the ratio of inventories to sales.

Recession Seen As Less Likely

Total sales at all levels of business were \$106.2 billion in November, down from \$106.8 billion in October. Only wholesale sales rose.

But one problem in interpreting the most recent figures is that they may be revised. Inventory figures have caused problems in the past. For example, in late 1966 and early 1967, the preliminary figures badly understated the extent of the inventory buildup.

Inventory levels were cut back in November, after a large increase in October. The Commerce Department reported that business at all levels—manufacturing, wholesale and retail—sharply reduced inventory pile-ups in November, after a large increase in October.

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Some Glamour Stocks Buck Trend, But N.Y. Prices Sag

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (NYT).—Some of the high-flying glamour stocks trimmed their recent gains today as New York Stock Exchange prices closed with modest losses.

Running against the trend—and reaching new highs—were Disney, up 1 1/4 to 153 1/4, and American Research & Development, up 2 to 97. Texaco added 5/8 at 118 1/2 after selling at a record price of 120.

National Cash Register, up 1 1/2 to 168, also moved to a new high. But Avon Products slipped 3 to 180. Losses of two points or more appeared in Burroughs, Fairchild Camera and Memorex.

Activity by mutual funds and other institutions continued to dominate the market, which is still beset by worries over tight credit and a worsening economy.

Leading Averages Slip

The Dow Jones industrial average eased 0.85 at 787.16. Standard & Poor's 500 was off 0.13 at 91.65 and the NYSE index was down 0.10 at 51.34.

Individual stocks reacted to adverse news. The big item concerned Bell & Howell, down 8 to 45 3/4 and a new low, after management disclosed that the company expects its operating income for 1969 will be down as much as 15 percent from a year earlier. It was the market's biggest percentage loser.

Another casualty was General Dynamics, off 2 1/2 to 26. This followed a report that the Defense Department has slashed plans for purchase of the F-111 attack plane, for which GD is prime contractor, by \$1 billion or more over the next fiscal year.

The aerospace and airline stocks were two of the weakest groups. United Aircraft, the nation's leading producer of commercial aircraft engines, fell 2 1/2 to 357.8 and a yearly low. In 1969, it sold as high as \$1 1/8.

American Airlines, with large blocks continuing to appear on the tape, eased 1/2 to 26 3/4 as the most active issue. Industry observers noted that the rate of passenger traffic growth has slowed for airlines, while costs keep rising.

Boeing eased 1/4 to 26 1/4. North American Rockwell was off 1 at 21 and McDonnell Douglas was unchanged at 25 1/2. Lockheed gave up 7/8 to 19 1/4 and Fairchild Hiller 1/4 to 12 1/4.

Procter & Gamble, in its initial response to plans for a 2-for-1 split and dividend increase, traded at a new high of 114 3/4. But it finished at 112, up 1/2.

Lum's, heavily traded for the third day in a row, was up 7/8 at 14 1/4, regaining some of its recent losses.

Economist Rates Dollar Overvalued
LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP).—A prominent U.S. economist said yesterday that the U.S. dollar is an overvalued currency.

Paul Samuelson, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's department of economics, added that at some time an orderly change in the dollar's parity would be needed.

Mr. Samuelson said goods were expensive in the United States and the dollar is "by every standard test" overvalued if the United States is to achieve the trade surplus it needs.

Details of Gold Sales Accord Revealed in Letters to IMF

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (NYT).—South Africa's right to sell gold to the International Monetary Fund will be determined daily by prices in the London gold market and the amount will be about one-fifth of the week's gold production per day, was disclosed yesterday.

These and other technical details of the gold agreement were made public by the IMF in the form of letters to its managing director, Mr. Paul Schweitzer, from Nicolas Diederichs, the South African Finance Minister, and Paul A. Volcker, Under Secretary of the U.S. Treasury for monetary affairs.

The basic principles of the agreement were made public Dec. 30. Yesterday's announcement said the further details were being published at the request of "the South African and United States authorities."

A key paragraph says that South African gold sales to the IMF "may be made for any day when both London fixing prices are \$35 per ounce or below, in an amount reasonably commensurate with one-fifth of weekly sales from new production required to be marketed, to meet balance-of-payments needs."

Officials said this did not mean that South Africa would actually sell gold to the IMF each day. Rather, it would pile up qualified "days" and then sell the gold to the IMF in one batch.

The London gold price has been low enough recently so that South Africa has already piled up some days. A full week's output of gold is worth about \$21.3 million.

Auto Makers In U.S. Show Sales Slump

By Jerry M. Flint

DETROIT, Jan. 14 (NYT).—It's the coldest January in a decade and that report doesn't come from the weatherman—it comes from Detroit.

The four automobile makers reported that their dealers sold only 138,000 new U.S. models in the Jan. 1-10 period, down 22 percent from the 178,196 deliveries reported a year ago, and the lowest early January car-selling rate since 1961.

General Motors car sales were down 30 percent from a year ago. Ford Motor showed a 14 percent decline. Chrysler Corp. had a 16 percent decline and American Motors was the only manufacturer to show an increase—its sales were up 18 percent from a year ago.

AMC is recovering from a month-long strike that hurt its business late last year.

The automobile companies don't believe that business that had been so good last year is a distortion in the figures caused by sales contracts ending and starting. But as folk-singers would put it—you don't have to be a weatherman to know which way the wind is blowing.

GM took 49.1 percent of the early January sales against 54.5 percent a year ago, while Ford was up to 32.3 percent of the market against 29.4 percent last year. And the Chrysler division, making its strongest bid in years to overtake GM's Chevrolet for the No. 1 spot in the industry, reported 38,000 car sales to 29,000 for Chevrolet Jan. 1-10.

Ford's low-priced Maverick accounted for 7,471 of the division's early-January sales and GM's new small car is not due until fall.

A three-and-a-half-month strike at the Chevrolet plant in Flint, Mich., continues crippling sales of the one new-looking 1970 model that Chevrolet sells, the Monte Carlo. GM's Pontiac may get sales help at the end of next month, however, when the long-awaited new sports models, to be labeled the 1971 Camaro and Firebird, finally make their debut.

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AFCA watch it go

Analysts Weigh Probable Size, Balance of S. African Selling

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—South African gold sales to the International Monetary Fund could conceivably top \$1 billion this year if the free market continues in its present depressed state, financial observers said here today.

But analysts felt the South African would hesitate to try to stretch the accord that far.

Such large-scale sales to the IMF would probably arouse immediate protests from the United States and cause a clause to be invoked requiring the fund to review the situation in the light of any major change in circumstances.

Because of this, it was believed that South Africa would keep its sales to the fund within the range of \$300 to \$400 million, depending on balance-of-payments requirements.

An underlying principle of the Dec. 30 gold sale agreement was understood by both South Africa and the United States was that the bulk of the republic's sales would be made in the free market, where prices above \$35 an ounce, the official monetary level.

Financial observers said if the price remains consistently below the agreed level South Africa could sell about \$500 million worth to the IMF to meet foreign exchange needs normally met by free market sales, plus a further \$300 million or more to meet its expected balance-of-payments deficit.

In addition, the IMF has agreed to take \$140 million worth of gold from the South African reserves frozen in March, 1968, when the

Corning Glass
CORNING, N.Y., Jan. 14 (Reuters).—Corning Glass Works announced today an 8 percent gain in profits for 1969, on an 11 percent sales increase.

Year	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)	370.1	333.8
Profits (millions)	15.2	14.91
Per Share	1.87	1.86

Wells Fargo
Year: 1969 1968

Deposits (millions)	4,600	4,694
Profits (millions)	32.03	29.51
Per Share	3.50	3.27

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Year to Nov. 30, 1969 1968

Revenue (millions)	370.1	333.8
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Boeing to Reduce Work Force; Cites NASA Cutbacks

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 14 (Reuters).

Boeing Co. said its work force in the Puget Sound area will drop by about 18,000 men in 1970.

The company cited reduced government spending, completion of present government contracts and reduced employment needs in its commercial jet airliner program.

Boeing is the prime contractor for the first stage of the Saturn rocket used on Apollo moon missions. Yesterday, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration announced cutbacks including a halt in production of the Saturn.

Boeing said reductions in the first quarter will be substantially greater than in succeeding quarters. Employment in Boeing plants in other parts of the country also will decline but not as much as in the Seattle area.

More Cutbacks
DETROIT, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—Both Ford and Chrysler today announced production cutbacks moves.

Ford said it is halting production for two days at three plants and for one day at another plant, all in the next two weeks.

Chrysler says that it is going to lay off an additional 1,500 employees, bringing to 3,400 the number of workers notified in the last two weeks.

Some 2,417 employees at 20 different support plants are also being laid off.

Chrysler also said it will reduce capital outlays this year by about 30 percent to an estimated \$300 million from \$376 million in 1969.

International Funds list—Page 13.

Smith, Barney & Co.

Incorporated

announces the election of the following senior officers:

HUGH KNOWLTON, JR.
Chairman of the Board
and
Chief Executive Officer

ROBERT A. POWERS
President

ANDREW J. MELTON, JR.
Chairman of the Executive Committee

WILLIAM R. GRANT
Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors

CHARLES W. KENNARD
Honorary Chairman

Executive Vice Presidents
WILLIAM E. FAY, JR. **EDMOND N. MORSE**

Senior Vice Presidents
JACK L. BILLHARDT **THEODORE L. HARR, JR.**
MAX F. BRUBAKER **SAMUEL E. HUNTER**
THOMAS F. GITHENS **FREDERICK W. MORRIS III**
GEORGE L. NYE

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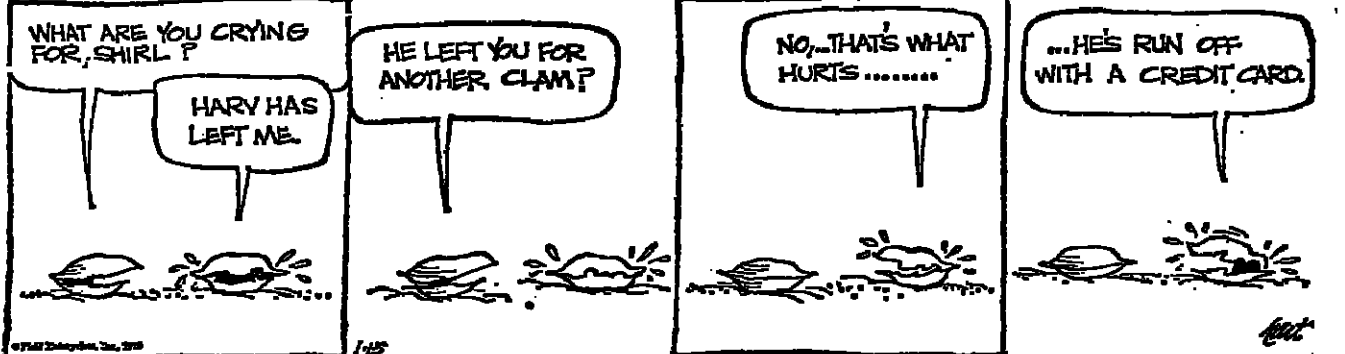
American Stock Exchange Trading

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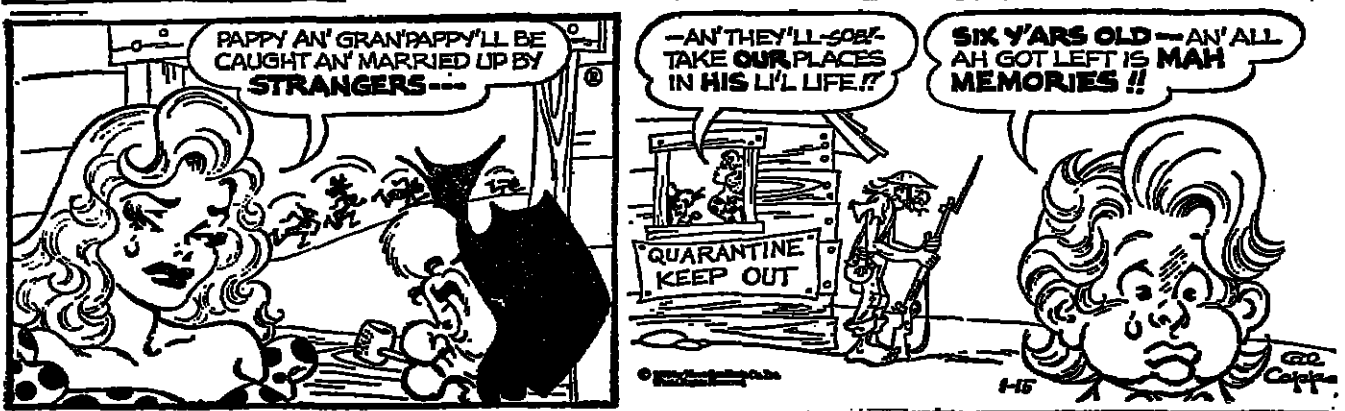
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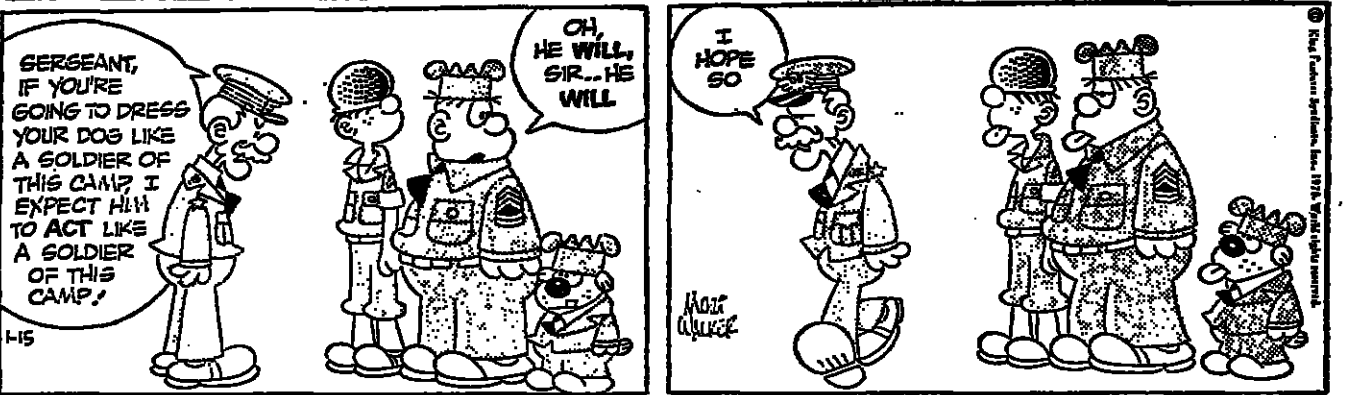
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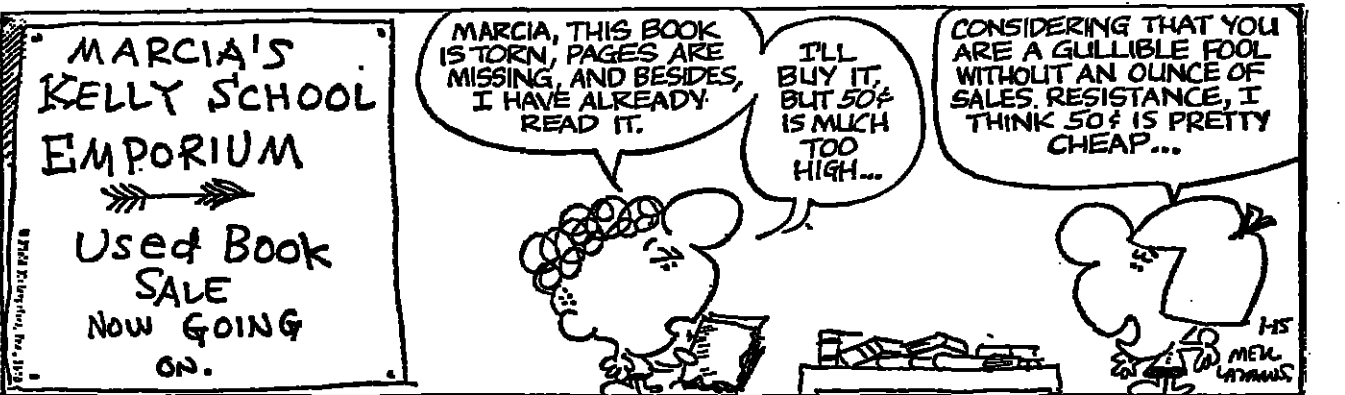
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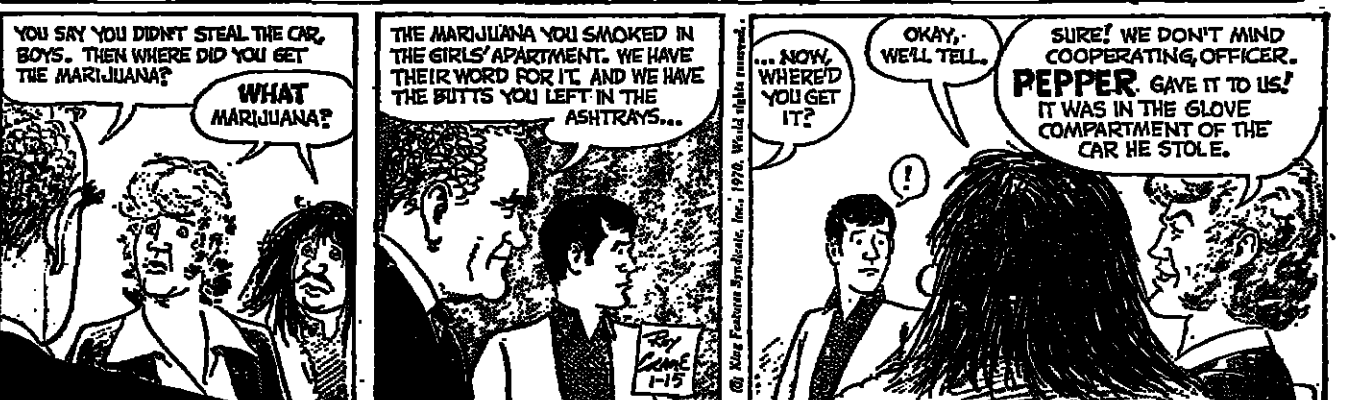
BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

For a pair to bid and make a slam in the face of a no-trump opening may not happen in a bridge lifetime. Yet it happened on the diagramed deal.

North and South were using the Astro convention, which assigns a conventional meaning to an overall in a minor suit over one no-trump. Two diamonds shows a two-suited hand with spades one of the suits, so South was immediately to fix on spades as the trump suit.

North could see that 12 tricks might be made if South held four spades, including at least three high-card points. The diamond suit would no doubt furnish discards for any heart losers South might have. North therefore made a cue-bid in West's club suit, and followed, a trifle optimistically, with a bid of five spades.

West led the heart king, and South saw that she was in danger of losing a heart trick and a club trick. With all the missing high-card strength marked in the West hand by the opening bid, there was no doubt that the spade finesse would succeed.

West's bidding strongly suggested 5-3-3-2 distribution, and South had to hope that the doubton was in spades. She won with the heart ace in dummy, cashed the diamond ace and ruffed a low diamond in her hand. The spade queen was led and covered with the king and the ace.

South made the key play of the ten of spades, holding the lead in the dummy on the assumption that the spades would break evenly.

When both defenders followed to the second trump lead, South cashed dummy's three diamond winners, discarding her remaining hearts. The ruff of dummy's second heart then provided the 12th trick.

NORTH
♠ A10843
♥ A5
♦ AKQ62
♣ 7

WEST (D)
♠ K5
♥ KQ3
♦ J94
♣ AQJ94

EAST
♠ 72
♥ 10982
♦ 10873
♣ 865

SOUTH
♠ QJ96
♥ J764
♦ 5
♣ K1032

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

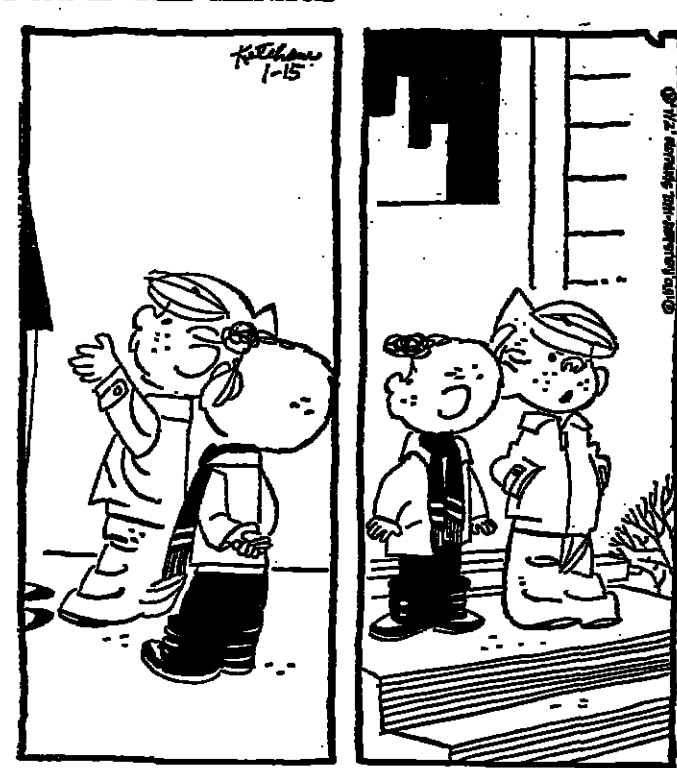
West North East South
1NT 2♣ Pass 2♠
3♦ Pass 4♠
Pass 5♠ Pass 6♠
Pass Pass Pass

West led the heart king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

READ ZEAL KAFIR
ORIE TOTO ELUDE
MALLORPING RAZED
FESTER ETHELIZIES
DEODAIR SIESE
PJONJ PLEASE
EXPLIATIVE SANTA
AREA OVERS STES
TANISV ERNESTINE
SYSTEMS THERIT
QUESTIONS RE DABLE
UNDIE QUICKSAND
AIDER ULNA ECCE
STATS ELEEM SEED

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE--that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HEMIC

RAHOY

WEKERS

THAGAS

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: HOVEL PLANT CRETE SOLACE

Answer: This can be irritating as well as foolish--NASH

BOOKS

THE TRANSFORMATION OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

By Charles E. Bohlen. Norton, 130 pp. \$3.95.

Reviewed by Richard J. Barnett

SINCE the day in 1934 when Karl Radet over dinner told him, "You Westerners will never understand Bolshevism," Charles Bohlen has been working at it. Roosevelt's interpreter at the long-standing State Department view he helped to establish makes clear the importance of this question. He sees the Soviet Union as essentially anti-American, responding only to inner ideological drives, impervious to the outside world, reachable, if at all, only through the language of threat.

There is very little new information in the book. But, as the author takes pains to explain, the book is not meant as history but as analysis. Two themes recur throughout the volume. The first is the tension between the United States as a country and the Soviet Union as a country. "The tension between us is, in my opinion, caused by the ideological factor." The United States did not maintain diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union during the first 15 years of its life because of "the particular philosophy of the Soviet Union." One dangerous aspect of that philosophy, according to Bohlen, was "the continuing Soviet nightmare" that the capitalist countries would unite against her. Noting that the U.S. in the early years of Bolshevism "took a very critical attitude toward the regime, he unaccountably neglected to mention that U.S. troops, along with those of her allies, invaded Soviet territory and occupied portions of it for more than a year after World War I.

How the U.S. and the Soviet Union actually used their power against one another, how and why the one may have actually feared the other, how the actions of one may have influenced the other, are of no account to Bohlen. The only conflict he is interested in is the continuing struggle with "the classic principles of Marxism." The ideological war, Bohlen believes, is a more or less permanent fixture. Although he never attempts to explain how to destroy an idea with a bomb, much less to justify such procedure, he assures us that the continuing ideological war makes smaller military budgets impossible.

It is astonishing how much more impressed Bohlen is by words than by acts. For him the authentic events at the root of the cold war are a turgid article in "Cahiers du Communisme" by Jacques Duclos in 1945 that affirmed that the U.S. still had "trusts" and "classes," and an "election" speech by Stalin in 1946 that "called for an immense Soviet effort to rebuild the country and develop its national economy for its security." These dangerous notions, Bohlen feels, "were the origins of the cold war as it involved the United States." The U.S. atomic monopoly, the abortive effort to assert residual U.S. interest in Eastern Europe, the maintenance of distant U.S. bases including a

Mediterranean fleet are mentioned.

Why is it important to American policy whether the cold war is primarily a fight over ideology or power? Bohlen's book, which faithfully interprets the long-standing State Department view he helped to establish, makes clear the importance of this question. He sees the Soviet Union as essentially anti-American, responding only to inner ideological drives, impervious to the outside world, reachable, if at all, only through the language of threat.

A Soviet government, which can be dealt with only through ever increasing military power rather than diplomacy is a perfect adversary for an American government whose primary activity is war preparation. The indispensable part of that the Soviets are guided by a fixed hostile ideology rather than limited and possibly changing interests has been an essential part of American ideology. It has relieved diplomatic Bohlen of the responsibility of trying to end the cold war. The second note that sounded again and again, these pages is that the United States is continually being "forced" by "history" to things against our "strictly rational interest." To State Department ideologues like Bohlen the cold war is simply a big good and evil. Our policy, assures us, "is not really any national material interest. The United States fought the cold war 'to meet a challenge which had no origins or no within our country and to set a policy not dictated by a American ambition or desire. Our sincere altruism has its us the 'greater good' on earth" but we are "not a pure" even though our arms and navies are spread all over the globe and we control greater resources than any else. Our exceptional virtues transformed our war into a sad. (As for Vietnam, Bohlen is not "in a position to go on the matter" because, after 15 years in the State Department he has "no expert knowledge of the area.")

In "The Transformation of American Foreign Policy" Bohlen avoids any mention of motives in fighting the war. Even less is there a suggestion that domestic political or economic interests play a role in policy making. He completely ignores the role of such important scholars as Walter Lippman and Charles K. Lohme, whose careful historical research cast serious doubt on Bohlen's Manichean view of Soviet-American relations. One would like to believe the author wrote this book as his final effort at a State Department white paper, a piece of diplomatic allegory to his own flagging spirits. But a reader is left with the most formidable feeling that he may every word of it.

Richard J. Barnett, co-director of the Institute for Policy Studies, and author of "The Economy of Death," wrote a review for Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD—By Will W.

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|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| ACROSS | 47 Type of chair | 12 Harsh |
| 1 U.S. physicist | 50 New York name | 13 Small child |
| 5 In quo | 52 Relative of split milk | 21 Hebrew letter |
| 10 Rat | 57 Maturing substance | 22 Throat sound |
| 14 Abba | 58 Vaticano | 23 Kind of dance |
| 15 Early Greek poet | 59 Glaucus's love | 26 Six Prefix |
| 16 Pungent | 60 Stones | 28 Grenade's department |
| 17 Bows | 61 New Zealand timber tree | 29 U.S. agency Abbr. |
| 18 Ate | 62 Part of Pakistan | 31 Musket |
| 19 Journey | 63 Latin infinitive | 32 Suggestion |
| 20 Very fast | 64 More wily | 35 Main point |
| 23 Ribbed, as a fabric | 65 Explosives | 38 Man's nickname |
| 24 Compass points | DOWN | 39 Boatman |
| 25 Pursue | 1 Actual | 41 But Gen. |
| 26 Famous tower | 2 Corner Fr. | 43 Reluctant Van |
| 30 Random | 3 Isolated place | 44 Unwilling |
| 32 Wedge-shaped piece of wood | 4 At the proper time | 45 Jean Paul |
| 33 Headwear | 5 Hebrew letter | 47 Metastasis |
| 36 Bovine animals | 6 Electron tube | 49 Entries |
| 37 "you calling me" | 7 Early Japanese | 51 Step |
| 39 Moslem judge | 8 On one's | 53 Bottle |
| 40 Long-beaked fish | 9 Besieged | 54 Case |
| 41 Tree of Morocco | 10 Crafty | 55 Medical study Abbr. |
| 44 Poplars | 11 River in north-west China | 56 Ball team |
| 46 "a time" | | |

